

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Intimations.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

For Further Particulars, apply to
L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent
Glenview, 13th October, 1905. [2]

(921) Hongkong, 18th September, 1903. (17)

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1953. (17)

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. MANAGER, [28]

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 2,338 " G. F. Morrison, R.M.R.
 "FATSHAN," 2,250 " R. D. Thomas.
 "HANKOW," 2,073 " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons Captain W. E. Clarke.
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M. Departures on Sundays at Noon.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,119 tons Captain T. Hamlin.
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M. and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons Captain W. A. Valentine.
 "NANNING," 569 " C. Butchart.

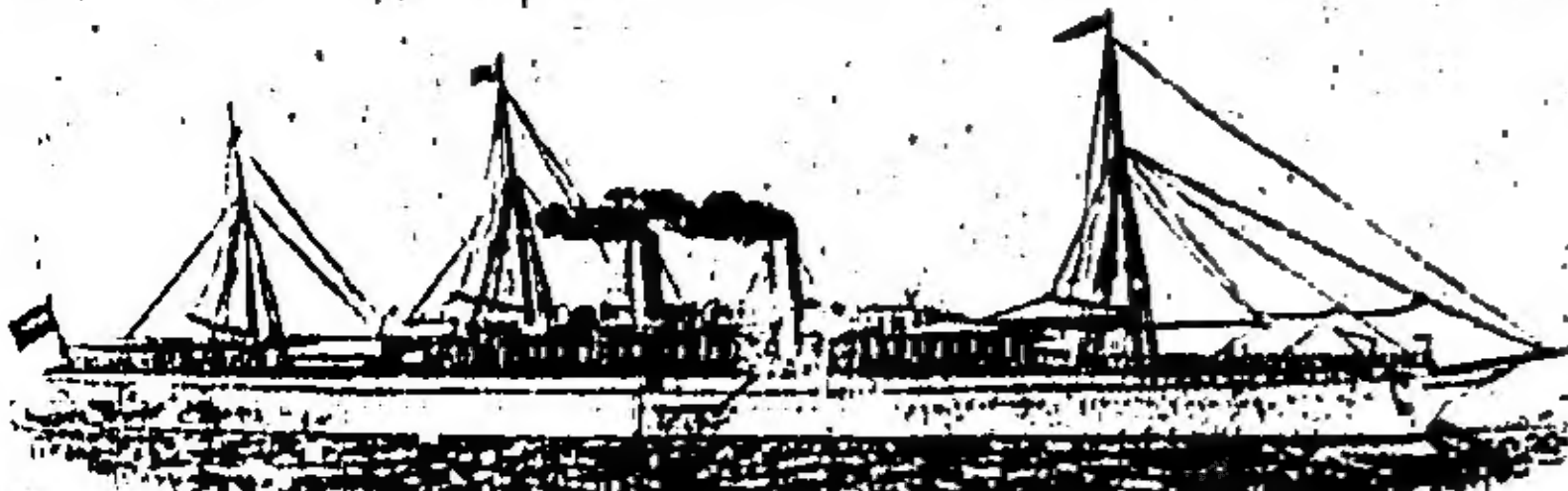
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunkai, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Dashing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES: Canton to Wuchow Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.
 Canton to Tak Hing Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.
 Canton to Samshui Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.
 Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sailing Dates.
R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	R. Archibald, R.M.R.	WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct.
"ATHENIAN"	2,440	S. Robinson, R.M.R.	WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	E. Beetham, R.M.R.	WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov.
"TARTAR"	4,425	W. Davidson, R.M.R.	WEDNESDAY, 29th Nov.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	I. Pybus, R.M.R.	WEDNESDAY, 13th Dec.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class \$140. Via New York \$62.
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail £40. " £42.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPERESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
 Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. (10)

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OST-ASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	Freight and Passengers.
SLAVONIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.	17th October.	Freight and Passengers.
Röden	(Calling at SPORIE, PENANG & COLOMBO).		
BORUSSIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	4th Nov.	Freight and Passengers.
Hahn	(Calling at SPORIE, PENANG & COLOMBO).		
SEBRIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	10th Nov.	Freight.
Hoffschmidt	(Calling at SPORIE, PENANG & COLOMBO).		
SENEGAMBIA	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.	18th Nov.	Freight.
Peter	(Calling at SPORIE, PENANG & COLOMBO).		
C. FERD. LARISZ	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	29th Nov.	Freight.
Meyerdiere	(Calling at SPORIE, PENANG & COLOMBO).		
SITHONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	13th Dec.	Freight.
Hildebrandt	(Calling at SPORIE, PENANG & COLOMBO).		
NUBIA	NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.	About 31st Dec.	Freight.
Habel	with liberty to call at the Malabar coast.		

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amply lighted throughout by electricity. Duly qualified Doctors are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to:

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
 HONGKONG OFFICE,
 No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1905.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER.

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage, besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.
 Hongkong, 12th November, 1904.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUVA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.
 PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.
 ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
 Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

W.R.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 25th October.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 8th November.
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 6th December.
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 20th December.
PRINZ BITEL FRIEDRICH	3rd January, 1906.
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY, 17th January.
KÖNIG	WEDNESDAY, 31st January.
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY, 14th February.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 28th February.
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY, 14th March.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 28th March.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 11th April.
PRINZ BITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 25th April.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship ZIETEN, Capt. F. von Bünz, with Mails, Passengers, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.
 Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on MONDAY, the 23rd October. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 24th October, and Parcel will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 24th October. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.
 The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration.)

STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3,237	TUESDAY, 17th October.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	TUESDAY, 14th November.
WILLERAD	4,762	TUESDAY, 12th December.

ON TUESDAY, the 17th October, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ WALDEMAR, Capt. C. Woltemas, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

DIRECT FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

FOR	STEAMERS	ABOUT
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	PRINZ SIGISMUND	TUESDAY, 24th October.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY, 25th October.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY, 8th Nov.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1905.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON-KAUKONG LINE.

S.S. "TAK HING" and S.S. "HONGKONG."

SAILING EVERY EVENING AT 7 P.M. (SATURDAY EXCEPTED). THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 36 HOURS.

THE steamers pass through the silk producing districts, and afford a splendid opportunity for passengers to see the Southern part of the Canton delta.
 Fare for the Round Trip \$12

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS.
 THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIMING, TAKING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.
 Fare for the Round Trip \$30
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.
 For further information, apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS,
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1905.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about.	Will leave for	On or about
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half October	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half October
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half November	JAVA PORTS	First half November
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half November	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half November

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.
 ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 3rd Floor.
 Hongkong, 9th October, 1905.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. OHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,
 37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft.; bottom 45.6 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. O. 4th and 5th Ed.
 Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

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EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 10, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.
 (One Minute's Walk from the Post Office).

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
 Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 11, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanking Road.
 Hongkong, 24th March, 1904. [40]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
 ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
 HONGKONG,
 SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR
 HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED PAINT BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES.

&c. &c. &c.
 Sole Agents for
 FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and
 P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.
 EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT
 REASONABLE PRICES.
 Hongkong, 5th March, 1905. [44]

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REASONABLE PRICES.
 Hongkong, 5th March, 1905.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

TIME TABLE.
 WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
 7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
 8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
 8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
 9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
 11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
 1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
 1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
 2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
 5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m., every half hour.

SUNDAYS.
 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
 9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
 10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
 11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
 1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
 5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
 7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

RATURDAYS.
 Extra cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUNTREY & SON, Liquidators.
 Hongkong, 11th July, 1905. [165]

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 Hongkong, 11th July, 1905.

Intimation.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.
GENTLEMEN'S
DEPARTMENT.28, Queen's Road.
(OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.)NEW
AUTUMN
GOODS
NOW ON SHOW.FELT AND STRAW
HATS.SILK
NECKWEAR.SMART
HALF-HOSE.LIGHT-WEIGHT
UNSHRINKABLE
WOOLLEN
UNDERWEAR.IDEAL
LIGHT-WEIGHT
FLANNEL
SHIRTSwith detachable
Double Collars to match.BLACK & BROWN
GLACE & CALF
BOOTS & SHOES.Our Well-known
DRESS SHIRTS,
\$3 to \$6.50 each.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. POWELL, LD.,
28, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1905.

For Sale.

CIGARS.

FINEST HAMBURG MADE

ROLAND VON HAMBURG

AT

\$4.50 per hundred.

FLOR DE MONDEGO

AT

\$6.00 per hundred.

Sold in

AIR-FIGHT TINS

AT

TUNG CHONG WO.

98, Queen's Road Central,

Opposite Central Market.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1905.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per Cask

ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per Bag

ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE 10s. 6d. per case of 48 bottles (quarts)

or 5 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

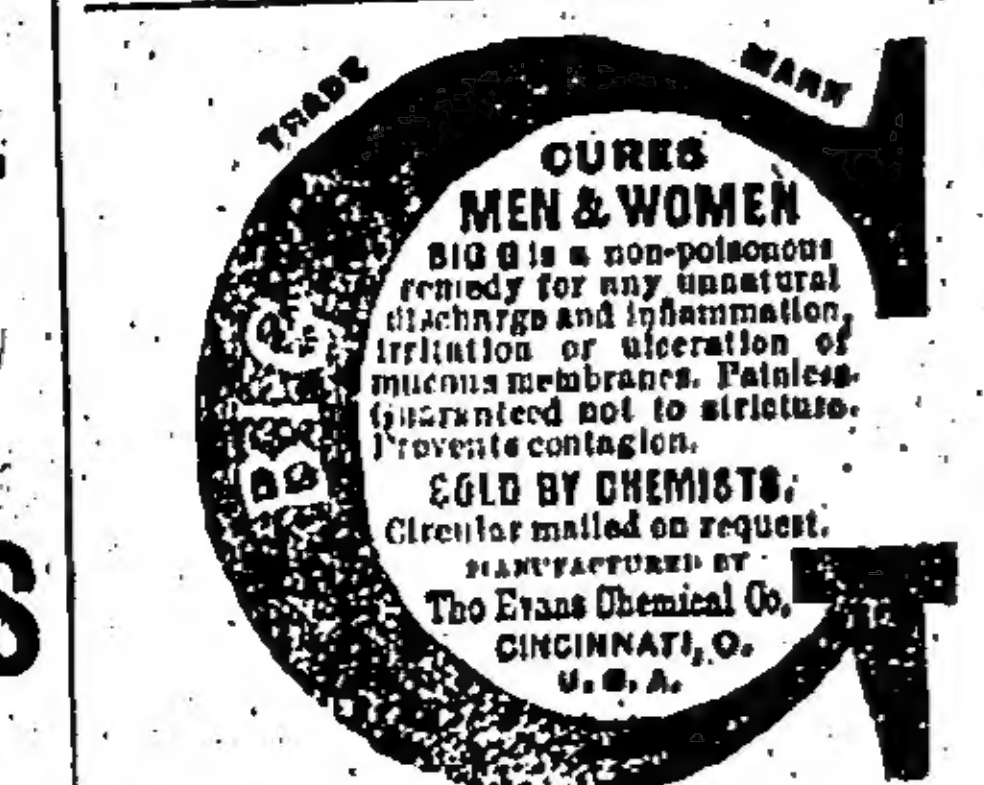
FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT
Gasoline,
Lamps of all
descriptions from
the best makers.Incandescent
Mantles,
Chimneys,
Globes, Shades,
&c., for
Gasoline and
Gas Lamps
at the most
moderate prices.Lamps fixed
up for Buyers
free of charge.Naphtha of the
best kind
kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,

55, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

CURES
MEN & WOMEN
SIO is a non-poisonous
remedy for any internal
discharge and inflammation
irritation or ulceration of
mucous membranes. Painless
and guaranteed not to irritate.
Prevents contagion.SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
Prepared by
The East Asiatic Co.
CINCINNATI, O.,
U.S.A.

Hotels.

OCCIDENTAL

HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL,

MACAO.

THE above Hotel situated on the PRAYA
GRANDE, will be opened on SATUR-
DAY, 2nd September, under the Management
of J. SANTOS, late of Macao Hotel.There is splendid accommodation for Visitors,
the Rooms being the largest and lightest in the
Colony. The BILLIARD TABLE which has
been purchased from the Hon. Wei Yik is the
best in the Far East, and is practically new.SPIRITS and WINES of the best quality.
Cuisine—Excellent.For Terms, &c., apply to—
MANAGER.

Macao, 28th August, 1905.

GREAT RESERVOIRS IN EGYPT.

Diogenes, Strabo and Herodotus have independently borne witness to a vast artificial lake or reservoir, which was constructed to receive the superfluous water from the Nile at flood time, and to distribute it when and where required by means of canals. The latter writer is enthusiastic in his admiration of the work, which he classes far above the mighty Pyramid of Cheops as an example of the triumph of human skill and labour over natural obstacles. This lake—Moeris—was dug by the orders of King Amenemhat I., who lived about 2000 B.C. It had a superficial area of 950 square miles—about the size of an average English county—with a depth in places of 300 feet, and its contour measured 450 miles. It was connected to the Nile by a canal ten miles long and 300 feet wide, controlled by means of sluices, which served to draw off the surplus water from the river, and return it at periods of low water.

As all who have followed the recent history of Egypt will know, the site of the ancient lake has been identified beyond doubt with the present province known as the Fayoum, by Cope Whitehouse, whose researches have not only abundantly justified the classical historians, but have had a most direct bearing upon the problem of the irrigation of Egypt at the present day. The canal to the Nile had become silted up during centuries of neglect, and the lake had vanished, but the depression remained, as a fertile valley in the desert.

In seeking for a reservoir for the supply of Egypt during the dry season, it is not to be wondered at that the reconstruction of the ancient Lake of Moeris should have been carefully considered. As, however, in the bed of the lake is a fertile province, with a cultivable area of 400,000 acres and a value of £80,000,000, its construction on its original site is out of the question, but there exists a smaller depression in the Libyan hills immediately to the south to which no such objections apply. This depression is known as the Wady Rayan, and Cope Whitehouse, the discoverer of Lake Moeris, has for years insisted that in turning the Wady Rayan into an artificial lake or reservoir lies the true solution of the problem of Egypt's water supply. Its area at a level of twenty-nine meters above that of the sea would be about 700 square kilometers, or 270 square miles. When full, its greatest depth would be seventy meters, though only the upper four or five meters would be used annually, giving a possible supply of some three milliards of cubic meters out of a total contents of twenty milliards. Such a lake, however, would have one great drawback. Although during the month of April it would give a plentiful discharge, by the end of May its level would have so diminished that it could not give all that Lower Egypt requires. By the middle of June it could not meet all the demand upon it for water, and a fortnight later it would be practically useless, as its level would have sunk approximately to that of the Nile. For this reason, by itself it would be inadequate, but, fortunately, we have at hand a means of contributing to the summer supply from another source. The Assuan reservoir, owing to its height, can be drawn from at any season of the year, and it is proposed by Sir W. Wilcocks to raise the dam by six meters, making it the height originally intended, and use the water so stored to supplement the Wady Rayan discharge, thus maintaining a constant total discharge throughout the summer. The Assuan reservoir would, when raised, yield a supply of two milliards of cubic meters, and this would not be drawn upon until some time during May. As the summer came on the proportion of water from Assuan would increase, until in July it would be giving practically the whole supply. Working together in this manner the lake and the reservoir would provide the whole of the water needed for the irrigation of Egypt.—London Engineering.

SLAVERY AMONG THE MOROS.

The Department of Commerce and Labour has published a report on "Labour Conditions in the Philippines," by Victor S. Clark, from which the following is taken:

"A word remains to be said with reference to slavery, which still remains in existence de facto, if not de jure, in Moro provinces. Peonage is insensibly shades off into slavery, and it would be impossible to say where one begins and the other ends. All the Moro peasantry render certain personal services as well as pay taxes or land rents to their datos. These obligations are combined with a certain political subjection which is itself of a more or less economic character—that is, the subject and the slave are not so far apart as our preconceptions would lead us to believe, when a dato chances to be the ruler and master. However, a man without the political authority of a dato might own slaves in the Moro countries. A man may become the slave of another for debt or may be adjudged into slavery for crime. Children of slaves are also slaves, as the children of peons are peons. A slave for debt ceases to be a slave when the debt is paid; but while there is a pro forma wage in case of the peon, there appears to be no semblance of a wage in case of the Moro debt slave. An employer may, by custom, flog a peon, but is liable to punishment by the court, and so seldom ventures to carry this punishment to extremes. But Moro slaves are sometimes punished by their masters with mutilation, or even death. A slave came into Jolo with his cheeks slit from ear to ear because he told the secrets of his master. The main difference between peonage and a large part of the Moro slavery seems to be one of degree. The influence of the church and the Government has been active in mitigating the institution in the Christian provinces, while it has retained its barbaric form unmodified among the still un-subjected Moros.

Girl slavery, as in China, even in parts under British jurisdiction and in San Francisco, is

common not only among the Moros, but even in Manila. A thirteen-year-old girl was recently offered for sale in Sual. Her master wanted \$60 silver currency (\$25.20 American currency) for her, but had a cheaper girl that he desired to dispose of for \$40 silver currency (\$16.80 American currency). The following is a receipt for a male debt-slave, bought in Jolo by an American official and allowed to work out his freedom:

"Tanjong Ballam, January 11, 1902.—This is to certify that I, the undersigned, received by H. H. A. the Sultan of Jolo, order the sum of dollars sixty only (Mex.) payment for the freedom of the Moro, Hussin, and a child called Nauwang.

E. SCHULTZ.

"Off. Interpreter and Translator."

Intimations.

WANTED.

A COMPRADORE with \$6,000. Cash.
Apply to—

"Z. A."

C/o This Newspaper.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1905.

EXCURSION TRIP FROM MACAU
TO
THE HOT WATER SPRINGS.
(KNOWN AS AGUA QUENTE).

If sufficient inducement and weather permitting, Mr. T. J. COLLACO, Manager of "Bay View House," of Macau, intends to make an Excursion to LUNG-GHA-IT-CHIT, (known as AGUA QUENTE), leaving Macau at 10 P.M. TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), 14th instant, to arrive at the Hot Water Springs at 2 A.M. on SUNDAY, 15th instant, and returning at 11 A.M. the same day to arrive at Macau in time for the Excursionists to catch the boats to Hongkong.

All Excursionists will be accommodated in roomy and commodious house-boats which will be towed by a steam-launch especially engaged for the purpose. Arrangements are being made to have an Orchestra to play on the night trip which will be a fine moonlight one.

The fare which includes Dinner on Saturday night, Breakfast and Tiffin on Sunday, is \$5.00 only.

A Bar will be set up and drinks will be served at very moderate prices.

Gentlemen desiring to join the excursion will please send to my agent, Mr. C. DE M. C. V. RIBEIRO, of Messrs. J. C. dos Remedios & Co., the sum of \$5.00 in exchange for a ticket which must be presented to me when boarding the Excursion boats which will be alongside the S.S. *Wingchar*'s wharf.

Tickets must be bought on or before the 10th instant.

If it is not intended to carry out the above scheme (or lack of support Mr. Ribeiro will be instructed by me to refund the fare to subscribers.

TIBOBALDO J. COLLACO.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1905.

BAY VIEW HOUSE,
MACAO.

SITUATED at the most Charming Part of Macao's Famous Beach, has just been opened for the public and for the benefit of HONGKONG VISITORS, who travel to this Delightful Resort.

BATHING PARTIES, and indeed every Holiday Seeker on pleasure bent, will find all their wants supplied at BAY VIEW HOUSE.

MORNING T.-AS, BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AFTERNOON TEAS, and DINNERS can be supplied to any number at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

On SUNDAYS Meals served *a la carte* from 12 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Only the Finest Brands of WINES and LIQUEURS will be kept in stock.

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS of every description, including Ices, may be had at the lowest prices.

After one trial of the fancy fare at BAY VIEW HOUSE, you will be loth to return to Hongkong.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

"BAYVIEW, MACAO."

Macao, 7th June, 1905.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed or old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAPERS, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor School, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1892.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any D.B.TS contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following vessel during her stay in Hongkong Harbour:

CHURCHILL, American 4-masted schooner, Captain Hu man.—Master.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription in the *Hongkong Telegraph* and they are warned against paying more than Ten (10) NTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,

the 14th October, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 3, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS.

Comprising—
OLD SATSUMA VASES, INCENSE
BURNERS, WALL PLATES, GOLD AND
SILVER CLOISONNE WARE, TEA SETS,
ACQUIRED WARE, SILK EMBROID-
ERIES, OLD BRONZES, WALL HANG-
INGS, KAKEMONOS, IVORY ORNA-
MENTS, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1905.

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1895.

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENALDER,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND

STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kow-
loon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery may be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods undeliv-
ered after the 16th instant will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd
instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 16th instant, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1905.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"PRINCESS ALICE,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M.,
10-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after 16th instant will be subject
to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on MONDAY, 16th instant, at
9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 21st
instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1905.

"Sanitas"

Purifying Agent

Indispensable in Hot Countries.

"Sanitas" Disinfecting Fluid

"Sanitas" Disinfecting Powder

"Sanitas" Eucalyptus Soap

King's Fumigating Candles

THE "SANITAS" CO. LTD.

BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

HONGKONG, 9th September, 1905.

Intimations.

THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
"BLACK & WHITE"

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

By Appointment to

H.M. THE KING

and

HER THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS
and HOTELS, and to be obtained from
the principal Stores.

GO TO

WEISMANN'S

FOR YOUR

BREAD.

THE ONLY

EUROPEAN BAKERY

IN THE COLONY.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1905.

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THE WINE GROWERS
SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & Co.

General Agents, Hongkong.

TRAIN & MCINTYRE,
Limited.

Scotch Whiskies.

Very Special Blend,

\$13.00 per Dozen.

Royal Scottish,

\$16.00 per Dozen.

Special Liqueur,

\$20.00 per Dozen.

Old Reserve,

\$25.00 per Dozen.

BARRETTO & Co.

Agents.

Nov. 22 & 24, Bank Buildings,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

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TELEGRAM.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

The "Matin" Disclosures.

The editor of the *Matin* says that M. Delcasse is in no way responsible for the statements of *Le Matin*.

The German press is displaying irritation because the British Government has not denied the statements.

The Grouping of the Powers.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says there is reason to believe that an Anglo-Russian rapprochement is being strongly advocated by France, and being favourably considered in Russia; and further that there is no likelihood of a Russo-German alliance, which is strenuously opposed in Russia.

The American Insurance Scandals.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

In the insurance investigation in New York, Mr. McCurdy, the president of New York Mutual, stated that his salary was £30,000, he also gave explanations showing that large sums of money were drawn by members of his family from a company with which he had business relations.

Mr. Olyphant, the chairman of the Expenditure Committee of the Mutual, stated that the company maintained a confidential fund for legal expenses, the total amounts of which were known only to the trustees.

Mr. Gillette, the vice-president, testified that the solicitor of the company could get £5,000 whenever he pleased, without disclosing the destination of the money. Mr. Gillette recited the amounts that the company had contributed to the Republican campaign funds, to which they had subscribed £8,000 in 1904.

[Strait Times.]

Anglo-Russian Agreement.

"THE TIMES" ON THE POSITION.

London, 4th October.

The *Times*, discussing the possibilities of an Anglo-Russian rapprochement, says the difficulties in the way are numerous and considerable, but there has long been a desire among English statesmen and people to see them removed.

Honesty of purpose, good will and readiness to give and take exist on our side and there are strong and growing symptoms that these also exist in Russia.

Sinews of Revolt.

Twice within a few days, armed men have raided dynamite stores and coal mines in Poland and have decamped with a quantity of explosives.

Depots for arms and munitions continue to be discovered in Finland.

India's Silver Purchases.

It is announced that the Bank of England has already earmarked three millions of gold to facilitate the Indian Government's silver purchases, and another two millions are likely to be earmarked similarly shortly.

Chinese Miners Attack Rand Store.

There was another attack on a lonely store at Klipfontein by Chinese miners last night.

One of the occupants was killed, three were injured, and one is in a precarious condition.

Macedonian Finances.

THE PORT'S PROTEST.

The Porte's Note to the Ambassadors says that it is firmly resolved not to depart from its views as to the superiority of financial control in Macedonia, constituting an infringement of the Sultan's sovereignty, and that the authorities have been instructed to recognise the financial delegates whom the Powers have sent to Salonika.

Celebes Expedition.

INCREASING AREA OF OPERATIONS.

Sourabaya, 4th October.

The Governor-General of Netherlands India has decided to extend the sphere of military action in South Celebes to the central part of that island, around the Poso lake.

The people there have practically never submitted to Government rule.

Troops will be conveyed there either from Macassar or Boni.

"The Risen Sun."

London, 5th October.

The newspapers review in favourable terms the book of Baron Suematsu, "The Risen Sun: Essays on Japan," which is published to-day.

Indian Opinion on Japanese Alliance.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance is generally received in India most favourably.

Many natives and some Anglo-Indians, however, are inclined to regard it as an admission of Great Britain's inability to defend India.

[Manila Times.]

Boer Conspiracy

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

San Francisco, 4th October.

Government spies have unearthed a large conspiracy among the disaffected Boers in South Africa.

The ringleader in the revolt, the nephew of the famous Boer general, De Wet, has been arrested with several others who were prominent during the late war.

The plot had for its object the establishment of a Boer republic in German Southwest Africa. It is rumoured that secret promises of support had been given by Germany to the leaders in the conspiracy.

Philippine Tariff Bill.

Washington, 7th October.

United States Senator Seno E. Payne is occupied in drafting the tariff bill which is to be introduced at the next session of Congress, and which, it is confidently hoped, will create free trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands, or at least cut down the barriers to the minimum.

Senator Payne has returned from his visit to the Philippines, whither he went with the Taft party, enthusiastic over the future of the islands—if they have proper treatment by the United States.

The leader of the Senate said in an interview with the *Cablenews* correspondent that whether or not the tariff would be demolished depends almost altogether upon the work accomplished by Governor-General Wright, and the business men of the Philippine Islands.

The Japanese Fleet to go on Tour.

Tokyo, 7th October.

The victorious fleet of Admiral Togo will make a tour of Europe and America in the near future. This has been decided by the Admiralty here and will, it is expected, be a big ovation.

It will be the first time that a Japanese fleet has gone to Europe or America and it is thought to be a shrewd move to popularize Japanese among the nations of the world.

Riots in Moscow.

London, October 9.

Moscow is again in the throes of a great riot and the streets are filled with dead and wounded. Hundreds have been cut down and shot by the police and Cossacks.

Scenes in St. Petersburg some months ago when the workmen's delegation was set upon by the police are discounted in Moscow to-day by the frightful carnage.

The riots are the outcome of oppressive measures instituted by the governor-general of that province, poverty, suffering, and the instigation of the anarchistic and evolutionary committees which are more active than ever before in Russia.

The streets are now being cleared of the crowds, but with great difficulties and great loss of lives, as the people are worked to a high pitch and resist the soldiers with any weapons that they can get hold of.

If order is not restored at once by the most repressive measures, the temper of the populace is such that something more serious than a mere riot will follow.

The Tsar is alarmed and has issued orders to prevent any further meetings of citizens for public discussions throughout the empire.

The riots between the Tartars and the Armenians in the trans-Caucasus district still continue.

During the last few days the streets of Tiflis have been the scenes of bloody encounters in which the police and the troops proved almost powerless. Bombs were freely used and many of the rioters were killed and wounded; the reports of the number killed being placed at over 100.

SURVEY SHIP "PATHFINDER."

DAMAGED BY STORM.

The coast and geodetic survey steamer *Pathfinder*, another one of the Government's boats that met with mishap on the east coast of Samar during the storm, has arrived at Manila. She was brought in tow by the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Company's powerful tugboat *Robert K.* Captain Westdahl, her commander, reports that at the time of the storm the *Pathfinder* was safely anchored at San Policarpo bay, but as the typhoon was blowing with such fury and the boat not being under steam, it was impossible for him to prevent her anchors from dragging. From the very start of her mishap the two starboard boats were stove in and smashed to pieces, and this was immediately followed by the fall of the main gaff which came down with force and broke into two pieces. After struggling against the fury of the tempest for an hour or so, the boat was helplessly blown ashore, her propeller being damaged to the extent of rendering it entirely unserviceable. The rudder post was also smashed to pieces and it was found necessary to take the rudder ashore to bore some holes in it, after the boat was successfully taken off, so that the necessary tackle could be fastened in order to tow her to Manila. The amount of damages sustained by the *Pathfinder* cannot yet be exactly estimated, but it is thought it would not exceed a couple of thousand dollars. Captain Westdahl, Chief Officer Coleman, Chief Engineer Hopkins and their assistants deserve credit for the boat not being more seriously damaged.

CARING FOR THE SAILORS

AT MANILA.

The report of the superintendent of the Manila Sailors' Home for the month of September shows that an average of 25 men per day have been fed and lodged, about half being free to men *strand* on shore. Five hundred and thirty-two pesos were spent for food and cooking and the total receipts were short sixteen dollars of meeting the expenses for the month. Fourteen men were found positions on sailing vessels, 20 on army transports, and eight on shore, or total of 47. Of the receipts, several hundred pesos were from special funds set aside by the managers for the equipment of the new home. The building has been renovated and furnished to accommodate 50 men. Most of the worthy cases have been provided with employment, but some of the free boarders have complained of the fare, and one or two becoming violent, have been excused from remaining longer about the place. It is planned by the committee to secure some additional monthly subscriptions and make the home entirely self-supporting from this year.

THE KOWLOON RAILWAY.

A GOVERNMENT LOAN.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E., His Excellency Major-General Villiers Hutton, Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. L. A. M. Johnston (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Sir H. Spencer Berkeley (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. Basil Taylor (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. R. Sheehan, Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 43 to 48 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee. The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

COMMITTEES.

H.E. the Governor appointed the following Committees:—

Finance Committee.—All the members of the Council, with the Colonial Secretary as Chairman.

Law Committee.—The Attorney General (chairman); the Harbour Master, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. R. Sheehan, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk. Public Works Committee.—The Director of Public Works (chairman), the Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, and Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart.

RAILWAYS LOAN ORDINANCE.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance for raising the sum of two million pounds by loan for the purpose of defraying the cost of a railway from Kowloon and for other railway purposes.

The text of the Ordinance, as read and amended, is as follows:—

Whereas it is expedient to give authority to the Governor to raise as occasion requires loans not exceeding two million pounds in all for the purpose of defraying the cost of a Railway from Kowloon and for other Railway purposes:

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Railways Loan Ordinance, 1905.

2. The Governor may as occasion requires borrow sums, not exceeding two million pounds in all by the sale of Inscribed Stock under the provisions of the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance, 1891.

3. The contribution to the Sinking Fund as contemplated in Sections 7 and 8 of the said Ordinance shall commence at the expiration of five years from the date on which the interest in the Inscribed Stock to be issued under this Ordinance shall begin to accrue.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

H.E. said:—Gentlemen, I have called you together to-day for an extraordinary meeting to pass this Railways Loan Bill of 1905. This bill, in addition to authorising me to raise funds for the construction of the Hongkong section of the railway from Canton to Kowloon is also connected with the agreement which was announced in the "China Mail" of the 7th and also in the "South China Morning Post" of the 9th instant. It is not in the public interest that I should dilate here on the subject of that agreement the general terms of which have since appeared in the public press, nor do I think it is necessary as I have reason to believe Honourable Members have sufficient knowledge of the principles guiding the Government's policy in the matter. The amount included in the Bill of £2,000,000 makes ample provision for the expenditure it is intended to cover. The Bill is only an authority for me to raise funds as occasion requires, and I will see that honourable members are informed when any loan is actually raised on that authority.

The Bill was read a first time.

The Attorney General moved that Standing Order 38 be suspended in order to allow the second reading of the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Agreed.

The Attorney General.—Sir, I rise now to move that this Bill be read a second time. The reasons which have led to the introduction of this Bill have been stated by your Excellency to the House. The reason why the Bill should be passed into law at once has been just stated by you. The objects of the bill are sufficiently set out in the preamble and obviate the necessity of my taking up the time of this Council by any explanations as to the details of the Bill. It has long been the hope of every person interested in the Colony that a railway from Kowloon to the frontier would be built. I move the second reading of the bill.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the bill was read a second time and afterwards considered by the Committee of the whole Council clause by clause when a few verbal amendments were made.

Upon resuming, H.E. the Governor reported to the Council that the Bill had passed through Committee with a few verbal amendments.

The Attorney General then moved the third reading of the bill.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Bill read a third time.

H.E. the Governor moved that the Bill be so passed and become law.

Agreed.

The Council was adjourned until after the meeting of the Finance Committee.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of the Legislative Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following votes were recommended for adoption by the Council:—

EDUCATION.

A sum of \$55 in aid of the vote, Education—other charges, Belliote Public School, for incidental expenses.

LANGUAGE ALLOWANCE.

A sum of \$500 in aid of the vote, Judicial and legal departments, Land Registry Office, for New Territories—other charges, for language allowance to Mr. J. R. Wood, Assistant Land Officer, who has passed the examination in the Cantonese dialect.

DAMAGE BY RAINSTORM.

A sum of \$2,350 in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, for rainstorm-damages.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A sum of \$500 in aid of the vote, miscellaneous services, for printing miscellaneous papers.

COST OF TELEGRAMS.

A sum of \$2,000 in aid of the vote 22 miscellaneous services, telegrams sent and received by Government.

GAP ROCK CABLE.

A sum of \$5,871.65 in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, for repairs to Gap Rock cable.

Upon the Council resuming the Colonial Treasurer reported that the votes had been passed by the Committee and he moved that the report be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

As announced by H. E. the Governor on the subject of the Clock Tower is reported elsewhere in this issue.

COMMERCIAL.

Quotations for the week close as follows:—

Hongkong Banks	\$915 s. 6d.
Public Banks	38 b.
Union Insurances	780 b.
Canton Insurances	345 b.
China Traders	311 b.
Hongkong Fire	340 s.
China Fire	89 b.
M. C. & M. Steamships	261 s.
Indo-China	91 b.
China Stevedores	228 s.
Luzons	15 b.
Rapids	31 b.
Docks	184 s.
Kowloon Wharfs	1071 b.
Farmhams	144 b.
Hongkong Lands	\$126 b.
Hongkong Hotels	147 b.
Humphreys	171 b.
Bow Cotton	17 b.
Hongkong Cottons	\$148 s.
China Providents	9 s.
Green Island Cements	201 b.
Langkats	2411 b.

RAUB CRUSHING.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts have received telegraphic advices that the crushing for the past four weeks produced 702 oz. smelted gold from 5,853 tons stone.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	111
Do. demand	111 7/16
Do. 4 months' sight	111
France—Bank T.T.	244
America—Bank T.T.	471
Germany—Bank T.T.	199
India T.T.	145
Do. demand	145
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	711
Singapore T.T.	9 prem.
Japan—Bank T.T.	951
Java—Bank T.T.	117

4 months' sight L/C	111 1/2
6 months' sight L/C	112
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	471
4 months' sight	481
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	201
4 months' sight France	245
6 months' sight	151
4 months' sight Germany	204
Bar Silver	281
Bank of England rate	4 1/2
Sovereign	10.23

OPHIUM QUOTATIONS.

Today's quotations are as follows:—	Per picul
Malwa New	1080
Old	1150
Older	1240
Oldest	1300
Paina New	1002
Old	1071
Hemlock	1071
Old	1005
Persian (Paper)	—

To-day's Advertisement.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON, &c.

THE Steamship

"GLENLOCHY"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godowns Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival.

No claims will be recognized if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

MCGREGOR BROS. & CO.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1905. (1005)

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

—MENU—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1905.

DINNER.

HORS D'OEUVRES.

Canapés à la Windsor.

SOUP.

Consommé Royal.

FISH.

Baked Fish à la Normande.

ENTREES.

Lamb Cutlets à la Nelson.

Pigeon en Compôte.

Veal and Ham Patties.

CURRY.

Burmah Curry.

JOINTS.

Roast Australian Beef.

Boiled Bacon and Spinach.

Cold Stuffed Chicken and Mixed Salad.

SWEETS.

Lemon Pudding.

Diplomate Ice Cream and Pound Cake.

Treatise Tart. Topsy Cake.

DESSERT.

Coffee. Fruit. [1010]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messieurs BARRETTO AND COMPANY, of No. 12, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, Merchants, have, on the 15th day of September, 1905, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

1. The Representation of the word Snowflake in white letters on a yellow hexagonal background, such background being bordered by a white line and a yellow line.

2. The Representation of a Stork standing upon a pedestal supported upon a plinth; on either side of the pedestal and springing from the plinth are plants of bearded wheat; on either side of the stork the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

3. The Representation of a Yellow Ribbon with tasselled ends hanging upon a pole; on the ribbon the Chinese characters 黃福 (the translation of which is "Yellow Good") on the right side the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

4. The Representation of a Red Ribbon with tasselled ends hanging upon a pole; on the ribbon the Chinese characters 紅福 (the translation of which is "Red Good") on the right side the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

5. The Representation of Three Dragons whose heads are pointed towards a red ball in the centre between them, the red ball surrounded by four red forked flames; on the right side the Chinese characters 三利 (the translation of which is "Sam Lee").

in the name of Messieurs BARRETTO AND COMPANY, who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark No. 1 has been used by the Applicants for the past three years in respect of the following goods:—

FLLOUR, IN CLASS 42.

The Trade Marks Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 are intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—

FLLOUR, IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, or at the Office of the Undersecretary, Dated the 13th day of October, 1905.

WILKINSON & GRIST,

Solicitors for the Applicants.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT ON YOUR TABLE.

RUTTONJEE'S BREAD.

Only the Best Flour is used.

Price List and Pass Books will be sent on application.

H. RUTTONJEE,

No. 5, D'Almeida Street,

Nos. 36 to 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1905. (1008)

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBÉ.

THE Steamship.

"RHAETIA."

Captain Behrens, will be despatched for the

Entertainment.

THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

THE DEPOT OPENS AT 6 A.M.

The following are in stock:

PRIME AUSTRALIAN BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK.
DAIRY FARM FED PORK.

Bacon, Best Wiltshire \$0.70 per lb.
Carni Meat Extract, 2 oz 0.70 per pot.
Ducks, Local (dressed) 0.65 each
Fish, Fresh Canadian Salmon 0.60 per lb.
Fish, Australian Smoked Mullet 0.60
Fish, do do Schnapper 0.65
Geese, Local (dressed) 1.50 each
Hares, Australian 1st Grade 1.40
Ham, Best York 0.70 per lb.
Ham, Australian, "Pineapple" Brand 0.60
(2 cts. extra per lb for Ham if cut).
Kidneys, Australian Sheep 0.05 each
Lemons, Australian 48 cts. & 60
Oysters, American (large size, in tins) 2.50 per tin
Oysters, Australian (in bottles of 2 and 5 doz.) 51.25 & 2.50
Pigeons, Local 0.65 each
Rabbits, Australian 1st Grade 0.65
Sausages, Omelette (of Australia) 0.63 per lb.
Sausages, Local 0.35
Sausages, Choice Australian (pickled) 0.60 per lb.

SPECIAL NOTE.
Orders required to be filled in the Morning should be sent in before 3.30 P.M. the previous day.
Orders for Noon should be sent in by 8.0 A.M. the same day.
Orders for 3.30 P.M. should be sent in by NOON the same day.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1905. [988]

Mail.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICA AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"CHUSAN"
Captain H.W. Kenrick, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for HONGKONG, on SATURDAY, the 21st October, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the Straits Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Britannia*, 6,525 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Goods, all Cargo for France and India for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Moldavia*, due in London on the 2nd December.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.
For further Particulars, apply to
L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1905. [12]

To Let.

TO LET.

SHOP in HONGKONG HOTEL (at present used as a Bar) at the corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road. Splendid position. Also

SHOP No. 23, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, now in the occupation of Messrs. W. BREWER & Co. Apply to—

SECRETARY,
Hongkong Hotel,
Hongkong, 12th October, 1905. [1006]

To Let.

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [900]

To Let.

NO. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [755]

To Let.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

To Let.

BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at present in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.
No. 1, RIFON TERRACE, facing Polo Ground.
OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIEN).
GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [66]

To Let.

HALF THE PREMISES at present occupied by the ROBINSON PIANO CO., possession November 1st.
For Particulars, apply to—
W. BREWER & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905. [921]

To Let.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the Harbour.
Rents very moderate.
Apply to—
H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Aguilar Street,
37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [627]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CHANGING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	1125	\$135	{ 1,000,000 } \$8,500,000 \$250,000	\$1,702,728	{ 15% @ exchange 1/101 = \$18.66 1/2 } for first half-year 1905	4 1/2%	{ 3915 } London 101 \$18 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	27	25	{ 200,000 } \$1,400,000 \$1,730	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903		\$38 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ 1,400,000 } \$10,000 \$1,730	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5%	\$3471
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	74,000	\$83.33	\$25	{ 500,000 } \$1,000,000 \$371,445	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.1.1904	5 1/2%	\$83 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	115	25	{ 1,800,000 } \$1,800,000 \$1,800,000	Tls. 217,819	Interim of 7/6 1904	8%	Tls. 82 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ 1,800,000 } \$1,800,000 \$1,800,000	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	4 1/2%	\$780 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2%	\$721 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$70	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8%	188 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	220	\$50	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	10%	\$340 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 1/2%	\$18
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil.	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	10 1/2%	\$32
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$80,4	\$1 for first half-year 1905	7 1/2%	\$27 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	110	110	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,435	12 1/2 @ 1/101 = \$6.25 1/2 for 1904	6 1/2%	\$93
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	700,000	110	110	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 43,763	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	7 1/2%	Tls. 58 sales
Do. (Preference)	100,000	110	110	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 43,763	Interim of Tls. 14 for 1905	8 1/2%	Tls. 471 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	11	11	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$8,852	Interim of 1/2 (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	4 1/2%	\$53 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$929	{ \$1.80 } { \$0.90 } for year ending 30.4.1905	{ 5 1/2 } { 3 1/2 }	{ \$33 } { \$25 } sellers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	110	110	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	7%	\$142 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	110	110	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 4,333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	13 1/2%	Tls. 30 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	110	110	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$48,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	10 1/2%	\$229 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	110	110	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 1,635	\$3 for 1897	3 1/2%	\$15
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	110	110	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	3 1/2%	Tls. 68
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	11	11	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$7,820	Interim of 1/2 (No. 4)		Tls. 970 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. 510	G. 510	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	G. 567,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)		G. 518
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	11	11	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$8,745	No. 12 of 1/2 = 48 cents		\$31 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 34,974	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 1/2%	Tls. 144 buyers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	225	225	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$8,577	\$3.75 for 1904 on old capital	7 1/2%	\$27
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	110	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$29,422	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1905	4 1/2%	\$105 buyers
Hongkong and Whimpon Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$501,332	\$6 for first half-year 1904	7%	\$184 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$60	\$60	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$489	\$14 for 1903	7 1/2%	\$17 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	6 1/2%	Tls. 183 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2%	Tls. 190
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	9%	\$28 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 806	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	6 1/2%	Tls. 135
Central Stores, Limited	123	\$15	\$15	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,502	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	12%	\$15
Do. (Founders)	24,000	\$15	\$15	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$10,126	None	7 1/2%	\$7
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$10,126	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 1/2%	\$147 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$31,087	\$5 for first half-year 1905	6 1/2%	\$127
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$37,875	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1905	5 1/2%	Tls. 181 buyers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 7,202	Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905	14%	Tls. 105 sellers
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$11,958	Interim of \$4	7 1/2%	\$121 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$377	90 cents for 1904	7 1/2%	\$40 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 40,666	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2%	\$40 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2%	Tls. 122 sellers
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 725	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12%	Tls. 45
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,728	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 725	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2%	Tls. 115
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,247	Interim of 3 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2%	\$54
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 12,844	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	7 1/2%	Tls. 55 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.10.1905	7 1/2%	\$141 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 13,629	Interim of 3 1/2 a/c 1898		Tls. 45 sales
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 1/2 a/c 1898		Tls. 59
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 22,050	4% for 1897		Tls. 260
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$770	Final year	6 1/2%	\$100
Pell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,182	15 p/c share for 1904	8 1/2%	\$7 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,182	\$3 for 1904	8 1/2%	\$7 buyers
China-Horner Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 718	\$1 for 1904	8 1/2%	\$118 sellers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$7,739	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	8 1/2%	Tls. 80
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,581	None	9%	\$10 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1904	9%	\$17 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$5	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$95,054	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1903	7%	\$291 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$7,551	\$2 for 1904	7%	\$27 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$8,188	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2	9 1/2%	\$175 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	110	110	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,151	\$1 div. and 2 1/2 bonus for 1904	7%	\$154 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,796	\$50 cents for year ending 30.4.1905	5 1/2%	\$215 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,356	\$15 for year ending 30.1.1904	7 1/2%	\$235
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	125	125	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,137	Interim of \$4 for 1905	7 1/2%	\$165 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,500	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2%	\$165 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	2,500	\$100	\$100	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$21,582	Interim of 50 cents 30.6.04	13 1/2%	\$14 sales
Laue, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$21,582	Final of \$5 making \$14 for 1904	9 1/2%	Tls. 440 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 35,849	\$3 1/2 quarterly div. of Tls. 2 1/2 paid 15.9.05		Tls. 440 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 35,849	making 10 1/2 Tls. 15 for 1905		Tls. 440 buyers
Mondon (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Tls. 5 for 1903		Tls. 440 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,537	Final year		\$70
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$5,537	None		\$70
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 6,011	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2%	Tls. 1931 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	7 1/2%	Tls. 150 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 6,068	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	9%	Tls. 150 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 30	Tls. 30	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 1,207	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	13 1/2%	Tls. 60
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,000	220	201	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 17,220	Interim of 15/- for 1904	4 1/2%	Tls. 440 buyers
South China Laundry Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$5,000	None	7 1/2%	\$20
Steam Lumber Company, Limited	15,000	5	5	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,700	60 cents for year ending 31.3.04	7 1/2%	\$150
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 15,005	\$5 for 1903		Tls. 155 sales
Tigatani Waterworks Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Tls. 1,012	Final of Tls. 4 1/2 making Tls. 9 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2%	Tls. 155 sales
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$551	{ 60 cents } { \$1.00 } for year ended 31.3.1905	8 1/2%	\$50 sales
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,096	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	11 1/2%	\$27 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	99,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$6,000	Final of 70 cents making \$1.20 for year 1904/5	10 1/2%	\$111 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ 1,000,000 } \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$4,000	Final of 70 cents making \$1.20 for year 1904/5	10 1/2%	\$111 sales

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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BIRTH.

On 1st October, at Chetoo, the wife of J. G. SMITH, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On 2nd October, at Shanghai, LILIAN ALICE, daughter of James Park, of Melbourne, to HENRY EDGAR, son of the late Thomas R. Kimpston, of Melbourne.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1905.

A MATTER OF MOMENT.

(7th October.)

Not for many a long day have those who concern themselves with the important subject of education in Hongkong been provided with more substantial food for reflection than that contained in the report of the opening of a Government medical school in Singapore. From Straits papers we learn that in this institution Chinese and other non-European residents in the Colony and the Federated Malay States may be trained to enter the Government service as assistant surgeons or to qualify as general practitioners. This is no surprise, for so far as education is concerned the government of the Straits Settlements is well ahead of Hongkong. In Singapore the King's scholarships are still retained, and the Chamber of Commerce encourages education from a commercial standpoint by holding periodical examinations in subjects connected with this most important branch of learning, while other

scholarships are offered to those students who elect to take up the study of various industries. There it has been recognised for long past that one most urgent necessity is the provision of some instruction in practical engineering so that the Singapore boys might be equipped to take their share in the development of the magnificent resources of the Federated Malay States. H. E. the Governor had his attention drawn to this matter at the opening of the new medical school for Malaya, and one of these days we shall no doubt learn that the Straits Government has made provision for still further facilities for the higher education of their boys. In the meantime Singapore has now the great benefit of a local medical school in which not only the members of the Chinese community will be trained, but which will also be open to other non-European residents. Here, in Hongkong, we are a long way behind. The old Queen's scholarships have been relegated to the past for more than a decade and although we can boast of a college of medicine for Chinese which, by the way, is doing some really excellent work, and in which the welfare of the Colony should be very closely bound, it is exclusively confined to members of the native community, and the scope of the curriculum in its syllabus is of necessity somewhat restricted. Facilities for studying the various branches of trades that are practised in the Colony and the large cities of the world, are wanting in Hongkong, although, of course, we do not lose sight of the work being carried on at the scientific and industrial college in Hollywood Road, or of the classes held at the Institution of Engineers for instruction in practical mathematics and mechanics. But the manner in which our sister Colony is going ahead in matters of education suffices to show the position into which we have been slowly drifting and where we are now marking time. This is a subject to which we have frequently drawn attention and one which should have been remedied long ago. Instead of having any improvements made education in Hongkong is being set back. The expenditure by the Government is to be cut down from 3.95 to 2.73 per cent of the Colony's revenue, and this, in the long run, means that instead of promoting educational efficiency, it almost puts a premium upon incompetence and that, too, at a time when everything points to the vital need of improving and systematising education. Instead of encouraging popular interest in the subject in all its branches and particularly those of a commercial and technical value, we seem to be riding roughshod over the opinions of those not only in Singapore but also in Shanghai, where instruction in technical education has been successfully given for some time past. We can only hope that the step taken by Singapore will be followed before long by a similar movement in Hongkong which, if it does not go to the extent of having a thoroughly equipped school with facilities for instruction in technical and commercial education, will be nothing short of a considerable enlargement in the scope of the College of Medicine for Chinese the benefits of which might well be extended to all sections of the community.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(19th October.)

The Reuter telegram recording the celebration of the anniversary of the execution of the leaders of the war in Hungary is of especial interest to-day in view of the disturbances in connection with the renewal of the Ausgleich, fifty-seven years ago a determined struggle was made in the cause of Hungarian independence and self-government, the years 1848-49 being marked by a revolution which was in the main a Magyar rising, internally much hampered by discordant, chiefly Slav, races many of whose leaders looked to the power of the Tsar as their ultimate support, or were even in secret contact with his agents. Of Kossuth, whose name is mentioned in the Reuter wire, it is recorded that he did glorious service to the cause of his country during those memorable years, although at the final catastrophe he endeavoured to enter secretly into relations with the Tsar for appointing a Prince of the Russian house as ruler of Hungary. But the champions of self-government and their followers were finally overthrown by the Russian army of invasion, aided mainly by Slav internal rebellion, and no serious efforts appear to have since been made to effect a separation. The national feud still continues and the Government has frequently had occasion to resort to unusual measures to prevent any rupture. What will happen after the present Emperor's death is a matter of some speculation. Karl Blind, in a forecast of the late of Austria-Hungary, says that the belief that it may then be entirely split up may turn out a mistaken one, although he points out that the breakdown of Russian autocracy removes, so far, a danger from Hungary; where the Magyar race, though a small minority, is in reality a very pillar of the realm, is in reality a minority. Some connection between Hungary and the neighbouring German element, even if only by way of alliance, will be in the Magyar interest. True wisdom, he says, must also prevent Hungarian statesmen from proceeding to extremes towards the various nationalities within their own country. The establishment of a Bohemian kingdom they cannot reasonably desire; for it would act as a disintegrating force towards Hungary herself, whose north-western population, near

the Bohemian frontier, is Slav also. The writer makes it clear that as to the German Empire, its upholders have no wish whatever to get up a new "fratricidal war" for the purpose of resuming their former Federal Austrian provinces, and he believes that only an internal Austrian revolution could effect that reunion. In that case the German majority in the once Federal provinces of Austria, would certainly not leave their kinsmen in Bohemia to the tender mercies of the Czechs, but whichever way events might tend, the German nation as one exclusively of its own concern, even as we would do, if, after having lost one part of the United Kingdom through an internal war, we found it necessary afterwards to renew the broken bond.

THE Y.M.C.A.

(10th October.)

After a very lengthy interval of silence, the Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association have at last condescended to reply to what they term the "scurrilous" and "fanciful" remarks—although we are certain the majority of our readers will scarcely endorse these terms—which have been made in this column regarding the working of the Association. The Committee do not deign to answer *seriatim* the statements we made on the questions with which we dealt, holding that the real "charge" against the members of the Society is that they have "deliberately decided to exclude from their membership certain classes, namely, non-Europeans and Service men." According to the statement, which we publish elsewhere in this issue, the Association consists of 166 members, 80 of whom are non-Europeans, while the other 86 are free-lancers, non-military persons who do not claim to belong to any church. Of the first 80, thirteen compose the Committee of Management, which takes the credit for all the transactions of the Association. It should be understood, in the first instance, that whatever we have said against the operations of the Y.M.C.A. has been said in a spirit of good-will and friendship. The Y.M.C.A. is an admirable institution, which has proved a boon to many a young man in the United Kingdom and America. Its aims and objects in the West are irreproachable; it has the sympathy of the entire community, and any criticism that has arisen with reference to the Hongkong branch has been the outcome of a spirit more of sorrow than of blame. In the first place, then, when we suggested that class distinctions were being fostered within the Association we were stating a fact which was admittedly a regrettable feature of the Hongkong branch. It is not denied by the Committee themselves that class distinctions—or as it is euphemistically described "certain limitations to membership"—have gained the support of those responsible for the management of the organisation. And the amazing plea is put forward that probably each one of the 80 who are church-goers and Christians is actuated by a certain amount of class prejudice. In the case of a society which designates itself as the Young Men's Christian Association, this admission of fallibility and weakness is at least creditable as an evidence of sincerity, although it is an unworthy stain on some of the members. For we are absolutely convinced from the results of the meetings lately held behind locked doors at the Y.M.C.A. this spirit of exclusion is not generally shared. The very fact that a meeting of members specially convened to discuss the question of whether Service men—the wearers of His Majesty's uniform—should or should not be admitted to membership was of the opinion by a large majority that they should be admitted indicates clearly that class distinction is not the fetish of the members generally, if it be one of the special tenets held by the Committee of Management. Then again on the question of the admission of non-Europeans, can the Committee of Management honestly lay their hands on their hearts and declare that the Association is absolutely free from the non-European element? Of course they cannot. Any non-European, we venture to think, who has the advantage of influence or position will find his way to membership—and good luck to him. So that on the point that non-Europeans are not admitted to the Y.M.C.A. we would submit that the Committee of Management have failed to make out a good case. Why do they not say at once that non-Europeans or non-anybody else will be admitted provided they can obtain the support of a few of the leading members of the Committee? For that is what it amounts to, and we defy the Committee to deny it. After all there are many non-Europeans whose society and intellect are quite on a par with some of the European members. There are no doubt many objectionable non-Europeans, but who will dare to say that all Europeans in Hongkong are such delightful companions and bear such immaculate reputations that they would be entitled to admission to any institution? Moreover, members are elected by ballot. If the Committee desire to exclude any candidate for admission they have only to exercise their privilege of the poll. Many a young man who has been born in Hongkong—and that would seem to be a misfortune to plague their whole lives in the eyes of the Committee—has been approached on the subject of joining the Y.M.C.A., but he has refrained from pushing his claim. No doubt Australians, Canadians, West Indian creoles and all the rest of our kindred beyond the seas would be equally ineligible in the same circumstances because they did not happen to be Europeans. Oh, blessed word! The wisdom of the Hongkong Y.M.C.A. has evolved in the word "European" a modern equivalent of that blessed term "Mecopolitania," and roll it round their tongues with equal unctious. Yet these very same non-Europeans, most of whom would doubtless fancy themselves the equal of Europeans generally, those very same Japs, for example, who are honoured by our King, would be readily admitted to any Y.M.C.A. in the United Kingdom, if not in America. But then only the aristocracy of Great Britain come to Hongkong to earn a livelihood—and to complain that they cannot live on their incomes—and they could not demean themselves by associating with lesser mortals. It is a sad commentary on the ways of the Far East to-day. The associates, those inconspicuous negligible people who don't go to church and profess nothing, are not responsible for anything done at the "club." One can imagine the stinging attack which a member might make on an associate who attempted to influence the Y.M.C.A. "Who is that speaker," a member would trenchantly remark. "Only an associate, a Philistine in the camp, a nonentity, a presuming nondescript." And the poor associate would be squelched once and for all. But these associates, we are told, join on account of the club features of the Hongkong Y.M.C.A. It would be interesting to learn what those club features have been in the past. A billiard room, with perhaps a single table, a reading room with a few magazines and newspapers, a library with some standard authors represented in it, and a balcony, where they may listen to the strains of the Hongkong Hotel band on Saturday nights. There is or was a swimming club, and perhaps there were other features of abounding virtue not known to the public; if there were, we may be quite sure that they were all "extras," and "extras" which could be taken advantage of by outsiders who had not paid the initial fees. The system in vogue at the Y.M.C.A. is vaguely described as the "metropolitan plan." Taking the word "metropolitan" to mean towns such as New York, Boston, London or Manchester, is it not absurd to precipitate such a system upon a tiny spot in the Far East, where the conditions are so utterly different? If they had said they followed a "cosmopolitan plan" but preserve the Hongkong Y.M.C.A. from the rabble, the non-European Christians. Of course, there is a Chinese Y.M.C.A. here, and it is admirably conducted. But just as all Chinese might not care to rub shoulders with each and every European who traced his origin to the purlieus of Soho, or the alleys of Montmartre, so every non-European might not desire to come into contact with Chinese with whom he had no interests in common, and for whom association and good fellowship would be impossible on either side. It is all very well to say that the backers of the Y.M.C.A. have told the Committee of Management to move with caution. The Committee have moved with such an excess of caution that they have never succeeded in paying their way. They have charged a big entrance fee, a comparatively large monthly subscription, and have determined that all the so-called "club features" should be considered as "extras" and paid for accordingly; yet there is no money in the venture. Month after month the backers have found that as the result of this wonderful caution they were called upon to pay out sums from the guarantees they had offered. Would it not be wiser if the Committee of Management showed some enterprise instead of so much caution? And now as to the Service men who applied for admission. Kipling has written of the people who speak of the "thin red line of heroes" in time of war and can only find contemptuous phrases for the soldiers and sailors in the piping times of peace. Of course, peace prevails to-day and we have no use for the "soldiers of the King" or the men of "the King's Navy." Perhaps the soldier is himself to blame, for he was it not a soldier who said to a black water-carrier "You're a better man than I am, Gunga Din"? But, seriously, is it not to the credit of these soldiers that they should have desired to join an organisation such as the Y.M.C.A. even if it were the Hongkong branch conducted on the metropolitan plan? The entrance subscription is not a light one, and much self-denial must have been represented in the saving of the money required; for a soldier's pay is small and his needs great. Now we are told that Service men will be admitted. And here follows the extraordinary words—"And any persons who might apply." What does that mean? May we take it that after all the Committee of Management have seen the error of their ways and that non-Europeans are actually to be admitted? If that be the real explanation then all we have said of the Hongkong Y.M.C.A. is withdrawn; our contention for an "open door" policy has been accepted and acted upon, so that the main grievance we voiced against the Y.M.C.A. is cleared away. Still the introductory paragraphs extending over a column do not lead to that halcyon view; the sentence which states that "any persons who might apply" will be admitted, comes with a rush at the very end of the Committee of Management's statement, without point or flourish. Perhaps we have been over-strenuous in appealing to the better instincts of the Committee of Management, but at any rate we have led them to consider this question of class distinction and class prejudice; and if we have induced them to admit "not only Service men, but any persons who might apply" our end is attained.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

(11th October.)

It was a highly significant step which the Chinese Government took in delegating to the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang the powers to negotiate the cancelling of the Canton-Hankow Railway Agreement. H. E. Chang Chih-tung is an enlightened and able Chinese mandarin, and it is not surprising to learn that his efforts have been attended with success. He is an ardent believer in the opening up of his country by means of the railroad, and if only his scheme can be carried into effect the time should not be far distant when a network of rails will be spread across the Empire, and the remote parts brought in touch with the rest. During his term of office of Viceroy of the Two Kwang, in 1882 it was that he first became convinced of the utility of such foreign contrivances as the steam engine and the electric telegraph, and ever after that period he has been keenly desirous of bringing about their general adoption in his native land. From Canton, he was transferred to Nanking, and while in office in that city, addressed a memorial to the Throne setting forth the benefits that would accrue to China if there were a railway running from Peking to Hankow. Since his stay in the Liang Kiang he has consistently endeavoured to develop the resources of the upper Yangtze basin, by the establishment of mills and factories of all kinds, the opening of mines and the construction of railways. Indeed, Chan Chih-tung has always been a true patriot. He has a desire to preserve to China her territory, and to the Chinese their nationality, and while he has been willing enough to recognise the value of European inventions and civilisation, he has been anxious to prevent the Chinese being imposed upon by foreigners. Never was a more mistaken estimate of a man's character than that which attributed anti-foreign sympathies to Chan Chih-tung, or which accused him of privately subsidising and financing anti-foreign outbreaks. The Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan, stands alone among Chinese officials for his integrity and honesty, and his earnest effort for the welfare of his country. He has spent a colossal fortune in his official work, while every other member of his class has made one. These views have been set forth time after time in the various memoranda which have been addressed to the Throne urging reforms, defensive measures and so on. It has been alleged again and again that he was opposed to British influence, but so far from this being the case the real origin of the idea of British rights over the Yangtze Valley is to be found in the endeavours to establish a virtual protectorate by Great Britain over that region. Despairing of China preserving her territory against the aggrandising efforts of Russia, Germany, and France, Chan Chih-tung and the late Viceroy of Nanking, Liu Kun Yi, put their heads together and concerted early in the year 1898 a statesmanlike plan, which had for its object the alliance of China and Great Britain against all external foes. Russia had just seized Port Arthur for the purpose of wintering her ships there, and Germany had seized Kiau Chau, while it was believed that France was about to spring on large portions of the provinces of Yunnan and Kwangsi. As we all know instead of entering into proposals to defend China, to guarantee the Yangtze province's revenue, and to organise China's defensive forces, England ignored the proposal entirely and demanded the recognition of her special claims in the Yangtze Valley. Chan Chih-tung has claims upon the British Government, as the record of his proposals to our Government in 1898 will show, and the measures to be adopted for the advancement of trade throughout China by the construction of important railways, many of them financed by British banks, affords a striking proof of his appreciation of British influence. The possibilities which lie behind it are great, and there are many reasons why the British Government could not afford to lose sight of an official who has for years past striven to serve his country for his country's best. In recognising his efforts in the direction of railroad construction and appreciating his worth as an official the Peking Government are countenancing a work the effect of which can scarcely be estimated.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

(12th October.)

For some time past signs have been multiplying that Congress, during the ensuing winter, will be called upon to make important changes in the Chinese exclusion law which has been called into question so many times within the past few months, and it must be confessed that it is of greater interest to know that President Roosevelt is seriously considering the laws than to settle whether he has been moved thereto by a keen perception of the importance of the American boycott. The *San Francisco Chronicle* tells us that the movement has totally failed to influence him, because the recommendations he proposes make the exclusion of the coolie class more effective than at present. But the first essential reformation is that Americans should be convinced of the need of reform, and if the Chinese have aroused the American Government to the dangers which attend the present restrictions concerning the entry of Chinese into the United States the boycott will not have been in vain. The Chinese Government made it sufficiently clear that another treaty should be drawn up, which, among other things, will soften the rigour of the exclusion law with respect to educated Chinese, and will guarantee equal

persons decent treatment. At the present time if a steamship arrives at an American port having as one of its passengers a Chinese of respectability, and of financial and social responsibility, it is assumed by the immigration authorities that the income is a Chinese labourer in disguise and is entering the country for the purpose of seeking employment at wages below those which can support American or European immigrant labourers on a reasonable living basis. On this account this Chinese traveller is not permitted to land until he can establish his identity in an unmistakable manner, by submitting to what the *Boston Herald* recently described as "a species of star chamber inquisition which is insulting and humiliating to an intense degree." By the treaty of 1880 traders, students and gentry were guaranteed entrance into the United States, and when the abuses to which this class had been subjected was brought to the notice of President Roosevelt he immediately took the complaints in hand, and is reported to have expressed "great indignation at the long series of outrages which has awakened the cotton and textile trades of this country to the sense of the danger of permitting the Bureau of immigration to enforce the present exclusion law harshly according to the letter." But the American Government seemed to have abandoned all attempt to make a new treaty and the Chinese people decided to retaliate unless their requests were granted. Whether or not the Chinese boycott of American goods totally failed to influence the President, as the *San Francisco Chronicle* alleges, it is practically assured that when Congress meets again the President will recommend a number of amendments to the present exclusion laws. This was inevitable and for some months past the question has been under consideration and had reached such a head some six or eight months ago that American journals published the text of a proposed new treaty as set forth by the Chinese Government. This was reproduced in our columns on the 13th September last when the whole question of the revision of the immigration laws was discussed at some length. The amendments to be proposed by President Roosevelt, which as we have pointed out make the exclusion of the coolie more effective contain nothing which will in any way deprive the exempt classes of any of their privileges. In fact, according to the *Chronicle*, the Government is showing its good faith towards the merchants, students, and travellers by taking steps to prevent a repetition of the abuses to which they have been subjected by the steamship companies in the past. All the recommendations are important in their way, and only the one dealing with the proposed establishment of immigration inspectors at Chinese ports is received with disfavour by our *San Francisco* contemporary, which goes to the length of admitting that this one is doubtful "because the viceroy of Chinese certificates in Asiatic ports by consular agents has always been notoriously loose and untrustworthy; and unless the provision for the appointment of immigration inspectors is safeguarded, by reposing revisionary powers in the immigration agents located at American ports, it will be open to abuse and the subject of future irritation and contention." With this exception all the recommendations summarized in a Washington dispatch as likely to be submitted by the President for Congressional approval are favourably received. One provides for the negotiation of a treaty with Mexico for the prevention of Chinese coolie invasion across the Mexican border. This has been the most vulnerable point on the confines of the national domain. Another amendment will call for the re-registration of all Chinese in the country and empowering the Department of Commerce and Labour afterward to deport those not holding certificates. Another recommendation is that the law requiring returning Chinese to prove that they have \$1,000 worth of property in the United States before their readmission shall be repealed, on the reasonable ground that it has been a fruitful source of perjury, and is, therefore, totally ineffective. But the most important recommendation of all is that which abolishes the right of judicial review over Chinese immigration cases, placing jurisdiction in the Immigration Bureau exclusively, with the right of appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labour only, as the laws now provide in the case of all other alien immigrants. This will do away with the abuses of the exclusion laws committed by the United States Court Commissioners, who have frequently exercised their authority to defeat the purposes of Chinese coolie exclusion. If the amendments to be recommended are adopted by Congress, the administration of the Chinese exclusion laws in their relations to any class should be above criticism when the immigration station at Angel Island is erected for the detention of those whose right to enter the country is challenged.

MARKING TIME.

(13th October.)

Great Britain has been called upon, through the columns of a Berlin publication, to save herself from being pushed off the face of the earth. At least this is the conclusion at which one must arrive on reading the Reuter cable received in the Colony a few days ago announcing that "a glowing account of the development of German trade in the Far East, which has been published in Berlin, emphasizes the successful competition of Germany with English shipping and declares that the Germans are ousting the British from Hongkong."

SAN Francisco papers deal at length with several attempts to have a born man act as interpreter of the American consulate in Hong Kong. The *Chronicle* says—Twelve Chinese merchants who claim to have been held in Hongkong for contributions of 50 each, some of whom were "charged with opium," have sent a signed statement to Washington alleging that the Chinese interpreter of the American Consulate is the man who collects funds, the payment of which is supposed to guarantee their landing at the island. "The 'adrenaline' case," says the paper, "is an affair of magnitude for the Americans, if these charges are true. The Chinese are naturally enraged at the idea of one of their own countrymen and associates being the tool of the dope peddlers. The American consul in Washington includes receipts from the 'opium' peddlers for 'treatment' received, and sum exacted is, nearly every case, was paid. But the Chinese tell their own story in plain English."

carried off the batting honours, while Mr. Brett did a very smart bit of bowling and obtained six wickets for 14 runs. For the Police, Messrs. Haggley and Edwards batted well, the latter being caught by Craig near the boundary when in good scoring vein; the catch a brilliant one. In the bowling department, Messrs. Kerr, Fowler and Mackay did best. The contests between the teams in the League Competition should be interesting and keenly fought. Score:—Civil Service, 155; Police, 47.

CHAIKIN OVER CLUB.

At Happy Valley on Saturday a match was played between teams picked from members of the Chai Kin Over Club—under 25, and over 25—the old players winning by 27 runs. For the victors Fairhead scored 36, and Caldwell 29, while the bats together 57. The runs 38 and 15. Lammert 18 for the losers.

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

H. S. EXCELLENCY'S "AT HOME."

The Governor gave another of his charming "At Homes" yesterday afternoon at Government House. The day was ideal. H.E. Sir Matthew Nathan received us at the foot of the staircase leading on to the lawn where cane chairs had been placed for the convenience of guests to sit at tables and enjoy delicious tea, cakes and ices provided in the lavishly style which His Excellency has accustomed to. They also provided the feminine mind full scope for criticism, and seated under a shady tree, I gladly availed myself of both. One of the most charming frocks was a soft grey *crêpe de Chine*, the skirt made with numerous fulls, the bodice draped with fine white lace, elbow sleeves and long gloves; a white plume adorned the pretty toque which completed this costume. Numerous white and cream frocks dotted the lawn. One which struck me as particularly picturesque had a vivid cerise belt and hat trimmings and it suited its auburn-haired wearer admirably. A pale blue frock with much white trimming, worn with a straw hat the same colour and relieved with touches of red, suited a charming brunette. Another dark girl looked fresh and fascinating in a vivid pink muslin with a hat in shaded reds. A black and white muslin, the bodice picked out in meditation, worn with a pointed black velvet belt and hat was very striking. Some of the white muslins were beautiful works of the dressmaker's art. Worn with bright coloured hats they lent their brilliancy to the scene already enhanced by the beautiful atmosphere of the bright day and the gorgeous flowers in the garden, the vivid greens of the foliage making an excellent background and, with the turf, supplying soft relief. One white voile, much trimmed with tucks and lace had a beautiful contrast with heavily appliquéd with ruchings of white silk; with this was worn a turquoise hat which with the costume gave an exceedingly fair woman. The most striking figure among the men was certainly a Chinese gentleman, who was a charming touch of colour in shades of blue. Men's attire is so similar. One had donned high hats which seemed a familiar touch of home if somewhat out of place, but the minority adopted straw hats and gave them a distinctive air in the mode of wearing, as I noticed not a few tilted *à la* the side-hat others. Apparently it is *de rigueur* to carry a crocheted umbrella to these functions as several of them seemed to be the cause of much worry to their owners. The Governor was a most successful and untiring host in his efforts to make the afternoon enjoyable, and was assisted by his aide-de-camp, Captain Leslie. The band of the Royal West Kent Regt. played selections from their usual excellent style during the afternoon which with tea and conversation made the time pass very rapidly. PAVILLION.

INTERPORT RIFLE MATCH.

HONGKONG'S SCORE.

Wherever one turned this afternoon among those who were interested in the Interport Rifle match there was a feeling of intense satisfaction with regard to the conditions prevailing. The weather had been warm and dry for several days, yet without the range was fresh and green this afternoon. A fast-running breeze from the north-east tempered the heat of the sun, which blazed down somewhat fiercely as the first marksmen took his 'sighter' shortly before half-past two. It added, however, in the 'shoot' disadvantage from a spectator's point of view, inasmuch as scoring was by no means easy, and entailed the exercise of all the skill and judgment competitors were capable of exerting.

The team selected to represent Hongkong was as follows:—Ar. Sergt. Simons, R.W.K., Col. Sergt. Spooner, R.W.K., Col. Sergt. Bullock, R.W.K., C.P.O. W. Manning, R.N., Mr. J. Welsh, R.N., Mr. J. Parkes, Mr. J. C. Goss, Capt. G. P. Lammert, H.K.V.C., Sergt. R. Lapsley, H.K.V.C., and Sergt. J. Andrew, H.K.V.C. with Bombardier A. Watson, H.K.V.C., and Mr. J. H. Tidgen as reserves.

As will be seen from the representatives of Hongkong the team this year contained the names of several new recruits, the old cracks being Captain G. P. Lammert, Sergt. R. Lapsley and Sergt. J. Andrew, all of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, although it must be remembered that the newcomers hold good records for shooting. Bombardier A. Watson, who shot last year and compiled 33, 39 and 34 the 200, 300 and 600 yards range respectively, was in the reserve for the short to-day but his services were not required. Mr. J. Welsh, R.N., last year shot for Shanghai, compiling a score of 91, while Captain Lammert scored 95, Sergeant Lapsley 90, and Sergeant Andrew 89.

CONDITIONS OF THE MATCH.

The conditions governing the competition are as follows:—The match shall be fired on any date between the 1st and 15th days (both inclusive) of October in each year. Each Team to shoot on its own Range. Teams to consist of 10 men a range. Rifles British Service Pattern of 303 Calibre to include the New Short Rifle Ranges: 200, 300 and 600 yards. No. of Shots 7 at each Range. Sighting Shots 1 at each Range. (Not to count.) Position: Prone at all Ranges. Three Umpires shall be present during the firing: one for the Straits, one for Hongkong, and one for Shanghai. One of the Outpost Umpires shall invariably be present in the Butts during the firing. The Umpires shall certify on the Score Sheets as to the correctness of the score and as to the dimensions of the targets used. The Secretary of each Association shall, on October 16, telegraph the score of his team to the Secretary of each opposing team direct; and shall, so soon after as possible, forward direct the Official Score Sheets.

The Umpires for the Straits Settlements, Shanghai, and Hongkong were, respectively, Hon. Mr. L. A. M. Johnston, Captain D. MacDonald and Captain Donald MacDonald, the latter two of the Hongkong Volunteers, Captain Donald MacDonald being attached thereto from the Taku Volunteers. Lieut. Mowbray S. Northcott, H.K.V.C., superintended the firing.

THE SCORE.

Scores were as follows:—

200 YARDS.	300 YARDS.	600 YARDS.
Simons, 4, 4, 4, 5, 3, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Spooner, 2, 5, 4, 3, 5, 5, 29	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Bullock, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Manning, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Welch, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Goss, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Parkes, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Lammert, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 28	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Lapsley, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Andrew, 3, 2, 4, 3, 4, 4, 4, 24	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30

Total, 304

500 YARDS.

Simons, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Spooner, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Bullock, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Manning, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 28	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Welch, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 28	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Goss, 5, 4, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 28	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Parkes, 4, 4, 5, 5, 4, 5, 4, 28	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Lammert, 3, 4, 5, 5, 4, 5, 4, 28	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Lapsley, 4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 4, 28	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30
Andrew, 5, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30

Total, 319

600 YARDS.

Simons, 5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 32	5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 32
Spooner, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 28	5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 32
Bullock, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 28	5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 32
Manning, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 32
Welch, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 32
Goss, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 32
Parkes, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 32
Lammert, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 32
Lapsley, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 32
Andrew, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 30	5, 5, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 32

Total, 300

AGGREGATE.

Simons, 30, 32, 32, 94	30, 32, 32, 94
Spooner, 29, 32, 24, 85	29, 32, 24, 85
Bullock, 33, 31, 29, 93	33, 31, 29, 93
Manning, 30, 31, 29, 90	30, 31, 29, 90
Welch, 33, 31, 29, 93	33, 31, 29, 93
Goss, 33, 31, 29, 93	33, 31, 29, 93
Parkes, 33, 31, 29, 93	33, 31, 29, 93
Lammert, 25, 31, 32, 88	25, 31, 32, 88
Lapsley, 34, 31, 32, 97	34, 31, 32, 97
Andrew, 24, 31, 29, 85	24, 31, 29, 85

Total, 923

Shanghai scored 889, and Singapore 860.

THE RECORD.

Following is the complete record of the Interport Rifle matches:—

1889: Shanghai, 819; Singapore, 777; Hongkong, 774.

1891: No match.

1891: Hongkong, 867; Shanghai, 830; Singapore, 741.

1892: Hongkong, 835; Shanghai, 810; Singapore, 772.

1893: Hongkong, 822; Shanghai, 802; Singapore, 768.

1894: Hongkong, 823; Singapore, 817; Shanghai, 802.

1895: Singapore, 934; Shanghai, 903; Hongkong, 879.

1896: Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 900; Singapore, 870.

1897: Singapore, 934; Hongkong, 916; Shanghai, 860.

1898: Hongkong, 934; Singapore, 923; Shanghai, 893.

1899: Hongkong, 952; Singapore, 926; Shanghai, 897.

1900: Hongkong, 930; Singapore, 909; Shanghai, 800.

1901: Hongkong, 904; Singapore, 884; Shanghai, 841; Penang, 721.

1902: Shanghai, 926; Singapore, 893; Hongkong, 871; Penang, 871.

1903: Singapore, 927; Shanghai, 915; Hongkong, 891; Penang, 750.

1904: Singapore, 919; Hongkong, 919. (The score of the Singapore team at 600 yards was 297 against 200 by Hongkong. Singapore was declared the victors by the additional point in the total made at the longest range). Shanghai, 908; Penang did not finish on account of rain.

THE SHANGHAI TEAM.

The M. C. D. News, of 7th inst., says:—

The following members have been selected to fire in the Interport Rifle competition, which will probably be shot off on the 14th, 15th or 16th inst.:

Messrs. T. H. U. Aldridge, W. Brand, J. Christie, C. Dewing, J. Gibson, Chas. Hill, J. Johnson, K. Kawanami, G. Lancaster, H. E. Lynch, J. McDowell, P. Mackintosh, H. E. McCann, C. Moore, C. Richards, J. E. Watson. Lieut. Col. Watson has consented to captain the team.

SINGAPORE OBJECTS TO MORNING SHOTS.

The Singapore team, in view of the coming match with Hongkong and Shanghai, should consider very seriously whether, taking the range as it lies, it is prudent to risk the chances of success on morning shoots. Frankly, we (Singapore Free Press) do not think it is. To get down to the range early, must mean something of a rush for those who have to go long distances, and the mere fact that one man had to go to Balestier from Alexandra Park made top score, is an exception that does not detract from the general force of the reason against anything like a sense of hurry before an important shoot. There no man is properly "in tune" early in the morning. His circulation and nervous system need time, after sleep, to get into true working equilibrium. And for that reason it will be found that a man is at his best, as regards a well-settled down temperance, some time in the afternoon, after a moderately easy day. In the morning, again, there is the certainty that two or three men will be absent about getting back to office; and even if that feeling is not acutely present, most of the men feel that the day is still to come, with all its duties and engagements. The mere subconsciousness of this is not conducive to the entire equanimity that every good team Captain should endeavour to assure to his men.

AN UNFAVOURABLE CONDITION.

Then, again, and this is a powerful reason there is the fact that taking the final strain of the long range shoot on an intensifying light and a generally rising temperature, is, from the physical point of view, a very unfavourable condition, for Europeans at least. A few men may not know that they feel the effect of this in their shooting, but those who are more sensitive to small changes feel it acutely, whether they quite realise it or no. And it is as practically as the longest range team matters that we won the risk of making this the most difficult period in the shoot; implies a great responsibility on some one.

In the afternoon again all the conditions are altered for the better as regards the nervous condition of a team. Men are settled down for the day and everything in them is in true balance. There is no more work to be done, nothing to bother about, no sense of any subsequent duty to be done or appointments to be kept. Everything makes for the exclusion of every disturbing influence, and for the facility of concentration on the business in hand. The light at the longer ranges gets steady and serene, mirage disappears, and the barrel of the rifle keeps perceptibly cooler than in a morning shoot. Winds are apt to rise as the morning goes on and the sun gets higher, but in the afternoon the tendency is for the atmosphere to settle and for the light to steady down, the eye easily keeping in unison with the slowly changing light.

THE CAPTAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The real thing for a team Captain to do on getting on the ground, is not to decide when to begin his shoot; but when it would be safe to end it. Then work back from that to the time to begin. The presence or absence of cloud will be the chief factor in guessing what the light will be when firing should cease, and good range arrangements can enable the whole time of firing a match to be calculated up to a ten minutes margin. For the various reasons given above, morning scores at 600 yds. will be found to vary widely from the mean team average; those made late in the afternoon will keep much closer to the team average, and be possibly as much as two points a man better. Which makes ten times the amount wanted to win or lose a match, as in the two-point loss of Singapore to Penang. The writer of these remarks will be glad if they are of any service to young shots. At any rate they may help to promote consideration and experiment.

THE CLOCK TOWER.

A NEW SUGGESTION.

13th inst.

At the close of the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon H.E. the Governor made the following interesting announcement on the subject of the Clock Tower, in Pedder Street. He said:—I take the opportunity, gentlemen, at the meeting to-day to direct your attention to the plans, which have been laid on the table by the Director of Public Works, showing the elevation of a clock tower which, it has been suggested, might be added to the new Post Office building. I may also say that I am not convinced more than I was when last I spoke to the Council on the subject that the general desire of the public is to remove the old Clock Tower. I think the opportunity might be taken of this new building in course of erection to add to it a tower which would be visible from the harbour generally and probably from the lower levels. I should like members to look at the plans.

The Council then rose and members inspected the plans, the general impression being that the architect, Mr. E. A. Ram, had designed a very handsome tower that would set off the new Post Office to great advantage.

HONGKONG FLOWER SHOW.

The Flower Show Committee have published the following rules for the guidance of intending exhibitors:—

1. The show shall continue open for two days on or about February 8th and 9th, 1906.

2. All articles exhibited for competition must be grown by the exhibitors or have been in their possession at least six weeks before the days of exhibition, Classes 31-33 (butter-holes and table decorations—E.D. (H.R.T.) and general exhibits excepted.

3. Exhibitors will receive a ticket marked with a number corresponding to that on their entries, which must be produced at the close of the show before exhibits can be removed.

4. The arrangement of the productions shall be subject to the direction of the committee.

5. No articles included in any entry can be removed from the shed before the close of the show.

6. The committee will appoint judges, whose decision shall be final.

THE BERLIN MISSION.

A YEAR'S WORK.

In 1891 the Berlin Mission Society supported a boarding school and day school at a cost of \$1,348, which amount was subscribed in Hongkong and Canton. Eight years later they supported—besides the higher grade school and the theological classes, entirely supported by the mission, three boarding schools with 82 pupils, and 24 day schools, with 443 pupils. The subscriptions for this work amounted to \$1,985, and the expenses to \$2,782.36.

The figures of last year were as follows:—132 pupils in four boarding schools at an expense of \$2,067.77; 665 pupils in 17 day schools at an expense of \$1,520.41; a total expense of \$3,588.18. The subscription in Hongkong and Canton, for which the Society is very thankful, amounts to \$1,955. The Mission is very sorry to find the expenses of one year exceeding their receipts by the large sum of \$1,572.18, and would feel thankful to find some new friends to help them overcome this difficulty.

The Mission Board is still a further outlay for schools. There are 96 students in two higher grade schools at an expense of \$2,230.34; 62 students in the theological classes at an expense of \$1,598.96; 115 pupils in four girls' schools at an expense of \$1,740.88, making a total expense of \$5,570.08.

Having to provide for a deficit of more than \$3,500, caused by the heavy loss of property sustained during the South African war and never refunded by the English Government, this means a great additional burden to the society.

For those interested in the state of mission work and the results of last year, the Rev. A. Kollerker in his report as superintendent of the Mission Schools connected with the Society, gives the most important figures: On our 10 stations, 100 outstations, and 44 preaching posts, 19 missionaries, 16 wives of missionaries, 1,000 native Christians, 50 teachers were at work. Result: 1,934 converts have been baptized, 751 of them being men, 139 women, and 144 children. This brings up the total number of the Christians of the Berlin Mission in the Canton Province to 5,153.

It is unsatisfactory to find such a deficit in the account although but a small effort is required to meet this deficit. There is a sum of \$1,166.95 on the Hongkong side and considering the subscriptions last year from Hongkong were only \$975 the deficit balance could easily be done away with. Chinese officials and gentlemen subscribed \$731. Canton sent in \$248, the Mission Board paid \$2,782.80, and the support given by parents towards the boarding schools amounted to \$415.23. Against this there were payments totalling 16,999.98.

LAND SALES.

DEEP WATER BAY.

Particulars and conditions of sales of Crown Land printed in the current issue of the *Gazette* indicate that the Government intend disposing of large lots of land at Deep Water Bay, Rural Building Lot No. 123, adjoining Rural Building Lot 44, Deep Water Bay, and marine lot 291 in the same locality, are to be disposed of, the former to be let by public auction sale on Monday, the 30th inst., and the latter at subsequent date. Lot 123, which is subject to an annual rent of \$248, comprises 112,000 square feet, the boundary measurements being 500 feet on the northern and southern sides, and 200 feet in the eastern and western boundary lines. Special conditions of sale set out that the purchaser shall trim the surface of the lot and leave it in a clean and reasonably smooth state to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works, at the termination of the lease, also that the Government shall have power to resume, at any time during the term of the lease (75 years from the 22nd June, 1886) the area necessary for the construction of a public road not exceeding 50 feet in width by granting in exchange an equivalent area of land contiguous with the boundaries of the lot. In the event of the lot being purchased by the owners of Rural Building Lot 44, it shall be optional for the Government to construct the road across Rural Building Lot 44, in whole or in part, subject to the grant of an equivalent area as aforesaid and to no interference being caused with any permanent works belonging to the owners. The upset price is \$50,000.

Marine Lot 291, which will be held at an annual rent to the Government of \$90, and put up for sale at an upset price of \$50,000 contains 19,000 square feet, the boundary measurements being north-east, 110 feet; south-west, 100 feet; south-east 190 feet; and north-west, 190 feet. Within two years of the date of sale the purchaser will have to reclaim the whole area of the lot to such levels as may be approved by the Director of Public Works, and shall protect the reclaimed area with substantial sea walls or slopes to the satisfaction of that officer. The purchaser will, subject to the written approval of the Director of Public Works, be permitted to remove earth from Crown Land in the vicinity for the purpose of reclaiming the lot. The actual area of the lot will be determined before the issue of the Crown lease, and premium and Crown rent will then be adjusted in proportion to the area and in accordance with the amounts of premium and Crown rent at which the lot is sold. The purchaser shall not own any right of access to the sea along the north-east or south-west boundaries of the lot.

MR. CHAU TUNG SHAN'S IMPRISONMENT.

13th inst.

Popularly known by the Chinese and foreign communities both in North and South China, the imprisonment of Mr. Chau Tung Shan, the reputed Chinese millionaire and magnate who has only just recently been nominated as China's ambassador to the Court of Belgium, and subsequently supplanted by H.E. Li Shing Tok, has come as a rude shock to every one by whom Mr. Chau was known and in particular to his large circle of friends the news upon whom he had been depending for much as his friends and sympathisers must feel for him in his dire hour of trial, it is as nothing to compare with the upheaval that was brought about in his home in Canton when he was placed under arrest by Chinese officials and an armed guard of Chinese "braves" acting under the peremptory orders of His Excellency Viceroy Shun upon whose representations Mr. Chau Tung Shan is to be held to account for a deficiency in the provincial treasury to the extent of over two million taels. The tribulations among the women folk in the Chau home on Friday can better be imagined than described. Brought up as the pampered children of luxury with a retinue of servants at every one of his daughters and concubines' beck and call, the ignominy in Chinese eyes which these very people have been and are being subjected to under surveillance has evoked the keenest sympathy from one and all by whom this sensational affair is being discussed. And it is safe to say that in every Chinese household and home the absorbing topic of the hour has been the engaging subject of the attacks upon the personal and financial goods and property by the authorities in Canton.

The columns of the local Chinese journals are taken up with detailed accounts attending the seizure, and from our vernacular contemporary, the *Sheng Pao*, we have gleaned the following particulars relating to the affair. The paper is informed, on reliable authority, that the Viceroy of Canton had received previous sanction from the Emperor to attach all the property, movable and immovable, within his jurisdiction belonging to Chau Tung Shan, in pursuance whereof, on the 8th of the 9th moon (6th October), a prefect, two magistrates and a military officer, accompanied by the district superintendent of Sai Kwang, proceeded along Po Wa Fong to Kong Nga Lane to the house of Chau Tung Shan's brother. Arriving at the place guards were posted around the building and the executive officers forthwith commenced to take an inventory of all jewellery and other valuables and, further, within the premises. After the inventory had been completed the men, women and servants, in short, all the occupants of the house were removed, under surveillance, to the City. The female members of the household were placed in charge of Taoist Shui Lou and those who were living near Po Nga Fong were released to the charge of How Lan Fong in the vicinity of old Tai Kung.

On a nephew of Chau Tung Shan, was sent to Po Shu (a police detention ward) while his cousin (Fou Ka Tai), formerly in charge of the haikwan revenue department, is under arrest on a charge of alleged embezzlement to the extent of over Taels 1,000,000. A brother of his, Fou Lau Chek, alleged also to be under the viceregal ban, is still at large. Fou Ka Tai is now under the vigilance of the Canton superintendent of police. It is stated that while search was being instituted in Fou's house two of the "braves"—one Wu Hung and another Chan Pan—were observed to have appropriated for themselves \$12 in coins and a pair of India-rubber shoes. Whereupon the Taoist was informed, who at once ordered the arrest and incarceration of the two delinquents.

On the same day (6th inst.) a guard of soldiers was ordered to House No. 61 West Gate, which was also closed under orders. Attention was subsequently directed to No. 1, Fuk Loong Tai Kai. Under the direction of an ordnance officer a body of "braves" was posted around the building to prevent any of the inmates leaving the premises. An inventory of the effects contained therein was also made, to complete which the officials were kept busy up to noon. To search the bodies of the ladies in the house for any concealed valuables women searchers were appointed. When this house was finished with, the officials visited another at the South Gate and here went through identical proceedings as related in the cases of the previous premises. The last of the houses to be visited on that memorable day was one in Lok Lane where the military officers were kept busy up to noon. To search the bodies of the ladies in the house for any concealed valuables women searchers were appointed. When this house was finished with, the officials visited another at the South Gate and here went through identical proceedings as related in the cases of the previous premises. The last of the houses to be visited on that memorable day was one in Lok Lane where the military officers were kept busy up to noon. To search the bodies of the ladies in the house for any concealed valuables women searchers were appointed. When this house was finished with, the officials visited another at the South Gate and here went through identical proceedings as related in the cases of the previous premises. The last of the houses to be visited on that memorable day was one in Lok Lane where the military officers were kept busy up to noon. To search the bodies of the ladies in the house for any concealed valuables women searchers were appointed. When this house was finished with, the officials visited another at the South Gate and here went through identical proceedings as related in the cases of the previous premises. The last of the houses to be visited on that memorable day was one in Lok Lane where the military officers were kept busy up to noon. To search the bodies of the ladies in the house for any concealed valuables women searchers were appointed. When this house was finished with, the officials visited another at the South Gate and here went through identical proceedings as related in the cases of the previous premises. The last of the houses to be visited on that memorable day was one in Lok Lane where the military officers were kept busy up to noon. To search the bodies of the ladies in the house for any concealed valuables women searchers were appointed. When this house was finished with, the officials

Shipping.

Vessels in Port.

STEAMERS.	
Agamemnon, Br. s.s., 4,461, R. Day, 14th Oct.,—Shanghai 11th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.	
Albacore, Br. s.s., 2,165, A. D. Moody, 13th Oct.,—Karras 8th Oct. Coal.—M. B. K.	
Anamba, Dan. s.s., 1,157, G. Deem, 12th Oct.,—Bangkok 3rd Oct. Rice.—M. & Co.	
Affanthe, Am. s.s., 953, Aldegan, 1st Oct.,—Manila 28th Sept. Gen.—Order.	
Cheong Cheu, Br. s.s., 1,173, E. Edwards, 14th Oct.,—Mogji 8th Oct. Coal.—Midtushina & Co.	
China, Am. s.s., 3,186, D. E. Friele, 9th Oct.,—San Francisco 6th Sept. and Manila 7th Oct. Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.	
Clavering, Br. s.s., 2,154, D. Barton, 6th Sept.,—Salina Cruz 31st Aug. Ballast.—C. C. S. S. Co.	
Daig Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,569, S. Tagami, 6th Oct.,—Nagasaki 1st Oct. Marine Products and Gen.—Order.	
Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,246, R. Archibald, N.M.R., 26th Sept.,—Vancouver, B.C., 4th Sept. and Shanghai 24th, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.	
Glenloch, Br. s.s., 2,997, E. J. Stallard, 13th Oct.,—London 29th Aug., and Singapore 6th Oct. Gen.—McG. Bro. & Gow.	
Hallam, Fr. s.s., 377, L. Andersen, 14th Oct.,—Hobhow 13th Oct. Gen.—A. R. M.	
Haiman, Br. s.s., 536, J. Robson, 14th Oct.,—Swatow 3th Oct. Gen.—D. L. & Co.	
Hainan, Fr. s.s., 178, Roulet, 12th Oct.,—from Kongmoon, Ballast.—B. & Co.	
Heim, Nor. s.s., 758, A. Eriksen, 14th Oct.,—Bangkok 5th Oct. Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong.	
Hellas, Ger. s.s., 1,519, H. Rohde, 10th Oct.,—Canton 9th Oct. Gen.—S. & Co.	
Luertes, Br. s.s., 1,341, J. B. Jackson, 1st Oct.,—Salmon 27th Sept. Meat and Gen.—Chinese.	
Lightning, Br. s.s., 2,122, J. G. Spence, 10th Oct.,—Calcutta 23rd Sept., Penang and Singapore 4th Oct. Gen.—D. S. & Co. P. L. D.	
Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,544, R. Houghton, 14th Oct.,—Sandakan 8th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Onsang, Br. s.s., 1,787, J. T. Davies, 12th Oct.,—Probolingo 2nd Oct. Sugar.—J. M. & Co.	
Petchaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,375, G. Hillmann, 14th Oct.,—Bangkok 5th Oct. Rice and Gen.—B. & Co.	
Pissaruk, Ger. s.s., 1,268, L. Gorcken, 8th Oct.,—Bangkok 1st Oct. Gen.—B. & S.	
Poonia, Br. s.s., 4,877, C. R. Longden, N.M.R., 14th Oct.,—London 2nd Sept., and Singapore 8th Oct. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Proetus, Nor. s.s., 1,024, N. C. Klabbe, 11th Oct.,—Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 12th Oct. Gen.—O. S. K.	
Quinta, Ger. s.s., 2,800, Frahm, 9th Oct.,—Cheloo 3rd Oct. Gen.—S. & Co.	
Roseneb, Br. s.s., 2,123, J. Frey, 13th Oct.,—Rajang 4th Oct. Timber.—Order.	
Samsen, Ger. s.s., 998, F. Richwald, 9th Oct.,—Kohsichang 1st Oct. Rice.—M. & Co.	
Stettin, Br. s.s., 1,356, J. E. Farrell, 12th Oct.,—Singapore 5th Oct., Kerosene Oil.—Mr. Geo. McBain.	
Suisang, Br. s.s., 1,776, T. Mitchell, 3rd Oct.,—Java 23rd Sept. Sugar.—J. M. & Co.	
Tean, Br. s.s., 1,346, W. B. Brown, 13th Oct.,—Manila 10th Oct. Gen.—B. & S.	
Tolv, Nor. s.s., 741, J. Enger, 5th Oct.,—Rajang 27th Sept. Timber.—Order.	
Triumph, Ger. s.s., 760, A. Hansen, 13th Oct.,—Shanghai 6th Oct., and Swatow 12th Oct. Gen.—O. S. K.	
Wingsang, Br. s.s., 1,517, W. Stalker, 14th Oct.,—Wuhu and Chinkiang 10th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Yunnan, Br. s.s., 1,206, W. Miller, 13th Oct.,—Manila 10th Oct. Ballast.—B. & S.	
Zweana, Br. s.s., 950, J. Ewart, 11th Oct.,—Samarang via Singapore 4th Oct. Sugar.—Chinese.	

SAILING VESSELS.

Churchill, Am. 4-masted sch., 600, Huffman, 27th Aug.,—Haiphong 23rd Aug. Ballast.—Master.	
Ecudor, Ger. 4-masted ship, 2,193, O. Dickmann, 2nd Sept.,—New York 19th May, Farraloe.—Order.	

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

October 13th, 1905, a.m.

Bar. Th. Hu. Wind W.

Vladivostok, 7 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Nemuro, 6 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Hakodate, 5 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Kochi, 4 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki, 3 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima, 2 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Oshima, 1 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Naha, 12 m.	—	—	—	—
Ishigaki, 11 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Taihou, 10 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Taihu, 9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Tainan, 8 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Koshun, 7 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Pescadores, 6 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei, 5 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Gut-laff, 4 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Shap Peak, 3 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Amoy, 2 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Swatow, 1 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Canton, 12 m.	—	—	—	—
Hongkong, 10 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Victoria Peak, 9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Gap Rock, 8 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Macao, 7 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Haiphong, 6 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Manila, 5 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Bacolod, 4 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Iloilo, 3 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Cebu, 2 a.m.	—	—	—	—
O. St. James, 10 a.m.	—	—	—	—

October 14th, 1905, a.m.

Vladivostok, 7 a.m.	30.20	—	NE	8
Nemuro, 6 a.m.	30.25	—	NW	6
Hakodate, 5 a.m.	30.22	—	NW	6
Kochi, 4 a.m.	30.15	—	NE	6
Nagasaki, 3 a.m.	30.15	—	E	4
Kagoshima, 2 a.m.	30.15	—	E	4
Oshima, 1 a.m.	30.12	—	S	2
Naha, 12 m.	30.01	—	E	2
Ishigaki, 11 a.m.	30.01	—	E	2
Taihou, 10 a.m.	29.99	—	E	6
Taihu, 9 a.m.	29.99	—	O	—
Tainan, 8 a.m.	30.00	—	O	—
Koshun, 7 a.m.	29.98	—	NE	2
Pescadores, 6 a.m.	29.98	—	NW	3
Weihaiwei, 5 a.m.	30.09	—	SE	3
Gut-laff, 4 a.m.	30.06	70	SE	2
Shap Peak, 3 a.m.	30.07	75	NE	1
Amoy, 2 a.m.	30.06	75	NE	1
Swatow, 1 a.m.	30.01	73	NE	1
Canton, 12 m.	30.01	73	NE	1
Hongkong, 10 a.m.	30.07	81	E	3
Victoria Peak, 9 a.m.	—	—	—	—
Gap Rock, 8 a.m.	29.82	85	SE	1
Macao, 7 a.m.	29.82	85	SE	1
Haiphong, 6 a.m.	29.99	82	79	—
Manila, 5 a.m.	29.99	82	79	—
Bacolod, 4 a.m.	29.99	82	79	—
Iloilo, 3 a.m.	29.99	82	79	—
Cebu, 2 a.m.	29.99	82	79	—
O. St. James, 10 a.m.	—	—	—	—

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD

HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China.
Also widely circulated in Japan, Ceylon, China, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail. The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper, and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement when any other style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

5s each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESS.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap at.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	ALLOCATION PERCENT AT QUOTATION	CLOSING QUOTATION
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,500,000 \$250,000	\$1,702,728	\$1 15/- @ exchange 1/104=\$18.66 67 for first half-year 1905	4 1/2	\$019 sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	1 1/2	London 203 128 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000 81,730	\$150,494	\$17 for 1905	1 1/2	\$245 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$950,000 \$151,992 \$502,366 \$371,445	NIL	\$4 for year ended 30.6.1904	1 1/2	48 1/2 buyers
Yenching Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000 \$1,850,000 £20,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	1 1/2	Tls. 82 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$377,749 \$803,110 \$386,773	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1905	4 1/2	\$780 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$750,000 \$5,000 \$1,850 \$1,000,000	\$26,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1905	1 1/2	\$172 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$15,000 \$1,200,000	\$359,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1905	1 1/2	\$86 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,000 \$1,200,000 \$1,200,000	\$350,372	\$34 for 1905	10 1/2	\$340 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$261,438 \$88,041	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	1 1/2	\$12 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$600,000 \$145,376 £120,000	NIL	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	10 1/2	\$32 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$145,376 £120,000	18,054	\$1 for first half-year 1905	7 1/2	\$268 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	100,000	£10	£10	£241,157 £1,999	£4,435	12/- @ 1/104=\$6.29 51 for 1904	6 1/2	895 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000 \$261,438 \$88,041	Tls. 43,763	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	1 1/2	Tls. 58 sales
Do.	100,000	£1	£1	\$250,000 \$600,000 \$145,376 £120,000	Tls. 43,763	Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1905	1 1/2	Tls. 47 1/2 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$250,000 \$600,000 \$145,376 £120,000	Tls. 43,763	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	4 1/2	217 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$145,376 £120,000	\$29	\$1.80 for year ending 30.6.1905	1 1/2	\$33 sellers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$145,376 £120,000	\$21,231	\$5.00 for year ending 30.6.1905	1 1/2	\$25 sellers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 15,000 \$130,153 Tls. 98,000	Tls. 4,333	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2	\$142 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$150,000 none	\$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	10 1/2	\$229 buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 none	\$8,987	\$3 for 1905	1 1/2	\$15 buyers
Pork Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 none	Tls. 1,633	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	1 1/2	Tls. 65
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 £12,289	£7,830	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)	—	Tls. 9.70 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$672,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)	—	G. \$18
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 £4,873	£4,873	No. 12 of 1/-—48 cents	—	5 1/2 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 \$70,000	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	0 1/2	Tls. 144 buyers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000 \$250,000 \$58,473 \$10,000	\$8,577	\$3.75 for 1904 on old capital	7 1/2	\$27 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$300,000 \$41,500	\$29,422	Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1905	4 1/2	\$107 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$41,500	\$501,332	\$6 for first half-year 1904	7 1/2	\$184 sellers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$60	\$60	\$36,000 \$55,500 Tls. 487,210	\$489	\$1 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2	\$17
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 3,200 \$59,880 Tls. 17,500	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 185 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 250 Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,765	Tls. 18 for 1904	0 1/2	Tls. 190
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000 Tls. 34,000 Tls. 8,000	\$5,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	0 1/2	\$28 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 806	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	6 1/2	Tls. 135
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	\$90,000 \$1,502	\$1,502	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	12 1/2	\$15
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	\$1,845 \$1,502	\$1,502	None	—	\$100
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	\$360,000 \$1,502	\$1,502	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 1/2	\$7
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$1,502	\$10,126	\$5 for first half-year 1905	6 1/2	\$147 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000 \$250,000 Tls. 20,986	\$37,875	Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1905	1 1/2	\$126 buyers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 225,000 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 7,202	Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905	14 1/2	Tls. 181 buyers
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000 \$11,958	First year	Interim of \$4	7 1/2	\$105 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$11,958	\$11,958	90 cents for 1904	7 1/2	\$124 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000 \$377	\$377	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2	\$40 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 2,600 Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 40,666	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 122 buyers
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12 1/2	Tls. 45
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,725	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 772,500 none	Tls. 725	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 115
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,247	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2	\$55
COTTON MILLS.								
Few Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 12,844	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.12.1905	7 1/2	Tls. 55 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$30,000 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 31,659	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 1/2	\$144 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000 Tls. 31,659	Tls. 13,629	Interim of 3 1/2 a/c 1898	—	Tls. 45 sales
Isoo-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 1/2 a/c 1898	—	Tls. 50
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 5,000 Tls. 5,658	Tls. 22,050	4 1/2 for 1897	—	Tls. 200
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	—	First year	—	\$100
Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£314	£770	1/3 per share for 1904	0 1/2	\$7 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,182	\$5 for 1904	8 1/2	\$26
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	NIL	\$1 for 1904	8 1/2	\$14 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	8 1/2	Tls. 50 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$5,739	None	—	\$100
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,581	60 cents for 1904	0 1/2	\$90 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$400,000 \$500,000 \$16,000	\$9,054	\$4 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1905	7 1/2	\$17 sales
Hall & Holtz, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$16,000	\$7,551	\$5 for 1904	7 1/2	\$20 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	31,000	\$20	\$20	\$1,500,000 \$16,000	\$7,551	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2	0 1/2	\$27 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	£70,000 £3,000	£8,188	£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1904	7 1/2	\$175 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,151	\$1.00 for year ending 30.6.1905	1 1/2	\$12 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$125,000 \$2,000	\$2,000	10 cents for year ending 30.6.1905	1 1/2	\$205 buyers
Hongkong Ropes Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$2,000	\$5,355	Interim of \$4 for 1905	7 1/2	\$255
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$11,137	\$11,137	\$10 for 1904	15 1/2	\$150 buyers
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000 \$2,500	\$2,500	Interim of 50 cents 30.6.1905	15 1/2	\$150 sales
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwerij in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	none	\$21,582	Final of 59 making \$12.69 1905	15 1/2	\$145 buyers
Mendon, (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 350,000 Tls. 19,455	Tls. 35,842	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.12.1905	—	Tls. 51 1/2 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. Tls. 117,648	First year	—	\$7
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,300	\$50	\$50	none	Dr. \$1,537	None	—	\$50
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 800,000 Tls. 108,172	Tls. 4,011	Interim of Tls. 31 for 1905	7 1/2	Tls. 131 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 270,000 Tls. 15,000	Tls. 975	Tls. 6 for 1904	7 1/2	Tls. 50 buyers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 450,000 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,988	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1905	10 1/2	Tls. 50 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 600,000 Tls. 24,820	Tls. 1,597	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	15 1/2	Tls. 75
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,300	£20	£20	Tls. 170,000 none	Tls. 1,220	Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1905	15 1/2	Tls. 122 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$1,068	None	—	\$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	15,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$5,000	60 cents for year ending 30.6.1905	—	\$30
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000 Tls. 19,455	\$2,000	\$5 for 1905	—	\$200
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 7,012	Final of Tls. 4 1/2 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1905	15 1/2	Tls. 112 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$90,000 \$1,000	\$1,000	\$10.00 for 1905	—	\$100
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$1,000 \$1,000	\$1,000	None	—	\$100
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$1,000	\$2,000	None	—	\$2,000
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000 \$1,000	\$1,000	None	—	\$1,000